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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL ARMS DEVELOPMENT

LD261057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Poisoners Share Experience"]

[Text] London, 18 March--Britain and the United States are extending cooperation in the creation of chemical and bacteriological weapons. As the DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, a British exhibition will open in Washington in mid-April to display Britain's latest "achievements" in the development of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. To this end British Defense Ministry experts and special subunits of the British Armed Forces are being sent to the American capital.

According to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Pentagon is showing "enormous interest" in the upcoming exhibition. The newspaper points out that "American experts are eager to acquaint themselves with British achievements."

They for their part will undoubtedly share their rich experience in this sphere. It is well known that the United States has already used chemical weapons in Vietnam. To judge from press reports, work on the creation of new types of such weapons has continued throughout recent years. Addressing the U.S. Congress recently P. Fliakas, U.S. deputy assistant defense secretary, reported in particular on plans to construct a plant for the production of so-called binary chemical weapons. According to the Washington STAR, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown is now trying to get congressional support for the Pentagon's proposed "chemical warfare program, which provides for the construction of new facilities for the production of combat toxins."

Citing sources in the U.S. Department of the Army, the New York TIMES wrote recently that research work on the creation of "binary shells" is almost complete and that it is already practically possible to start up their serious production. Despite the fact that a majority of countries has advocated a ban on chemical weapons, the American military, according to the New York TIMES, intends to equip its artillery with these shells.

The purpose of the slanderous ballyhoo alleging that the USSR is "using toxins in Afghanistan" becomes clear against the background of these reports. Fabrications of this sort are designed to justify the expansion of U.S. and British production of the most barbarous means of waging war.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES USSR USE OF TOXICS ALLEGATIONS

LD251942 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 25, TASS--Addressing the meeting of the Disarmament Committee today, Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan has refuted the absurd slanderous inventions that "chemical weapons had been used" in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. Allegations of this kind were spread in some Western newspapers, which are ready to use any means in an attempt to produce some anti-Soviet sensation. They were also repeated at the Disarmament Committee by representatives of the USA and Jordan.

The Soviet delegate stressed that the Soviet Union, which was among the first to have signed the Geneva protocol of 1925, has always acted and is continuing to act in conformity with its provisions, principles and objectives. The USSR has never and nowhere used chemical weapons." [quotation marks as received]

V. Israelyan said that the recent statement in interview by NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, American General Rogers, showed that U.S. military needed such inventions in order to "try to justify their line towards a further buildup of the arsenal of chemical weapons and its perfection."

The Soviet representative recalled real and not concocted facts of the use of chemical weapons by U.S. imperialists. In the course of the war in South Vietnam, he said, the U.S. troops sprayed more than 100 thousand tons of toxic agents, whose victims were nearly two million people. Thousands of them died, flora and fauna was destroyed on large areas and the fundamentals of food production were undermined in a whole number of areas in Vietnam. It will take many years to restore forests, orchards and soil fertility.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON CHEMICAL, GERM WARFARE

A comparison of the item entitled "U.S. Plans To Increase Chemical, Germ Warfare Capability" published in the 21 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 2 with a TASS report entitled "Monstrous Designs" published in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 March page 3 shows the following variations:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA begins: Washington, March 21--In a situation...

Page AA 2, paragraph 3, line 4, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... production of nerve weapons alone....

Page AA 3, paragraph 2, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... will be preserved. Having adopted a course of preparation for war using these barbarous means, the Pentagon is actively training its armed forces personnel for action i which chemical and germ weapons are in use....

Page AA 3, paragraph 3, line 3, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... American military then very widely used various ...

Page AA 3, paragraph 3, line 4, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits... Thus, it employed toxic agents for removing its political opponents....

Page AA 3, paragraph 4, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... Americans themselves. In the fifties and sixties special pathogenic germs were dispersed in New York, San Francisco, and also in some cities in the states of Florida and Utah. There were human casualties as a result of these monstrous experiments....

Page AA 3, last paragraph, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... the European Continent. The NATO command, he complained, does not have "adequate potential for offensive chemical weapons" at its disposal. Having practically admitted that there are already chemical weapons in NATO's armory, he demanded their urgent "modernization".

SALT ACCEPTABILITY WITHOUT CRUISE MISSILE EXTENSION QUESTIONED

LD231154 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] And now comment by Oleg Anichkin about the SALT II treaty in the light of current zigzags in United States foreign policy:

Many news analysts in the United States and other countries are talking about the rashness and inconsistency of Washington's foreign policy. And these opinions are well founded. In many areas the Carter administration has demonstrated both a rashness in decision-making, has broken off international commitments, and has made abrupt and sometimes unpredictable changes in policies toward other countries.

One area in which Washington is doing some dangerous maneuvering is in the limitation of strategic weapons. One minute the President is asking the Senate to ratify the signed SALT II treaty and the next under a contrived pretext he is asking the Senate to postpone ratification indefinitely. Then we hear new reports about the administration's plans to reactivate or revive the ratification process, although the reports insist that this is purely internal talk. According to the press, this kind of talk in Washington is becoming more common, although the unfavorable political atmosphere has not changed at all.

There may be a few reasons for this most recent zigzag. First, a postponement of ratification has not accomplished the aim of punishing the Soviet Union. And second, it could be that in political circles in the United States the conviction is growing that without SALT II there can be no other factors to limit nuclear arms. There is another aspect that realistic politicians must consider, and that is the global nature of SALT II. Unless this agreement is put into effect it will not be possible to begin talks on a new agreement that other nations want. If the treaty is not ratified, other measures will be undermined, measures aimed at curbing the arms race. Among them are the talks to ban all nuclear tests, the Vienna talks to reduce arms and armed forces in central Europe and negotiations to ban chemical and radiological weapons. And without SALT II it may be hard to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. After all, Israel, Pakistan and the Republic of South Africa are anxious to build nuclear arsenals.

While SALT II is waiting to be ratified, many more problems may come up concerning the peace and security of nations, problems that may be difficult to solve. And there is one more serious possibility: The treaty may become outdated. But since this year is election year in the United States, it is not likely the treaty will be ratified. It is unfortunate because by the end of the year one of the treaty's provisions will expire, the provision controlling American cruise missiles. The question arises: Can the treaty be acceptable if the provision for cruise missiles is not extended. And times does not stand still.

Meanwhile, the arms race continues and it is moving faster than it is possible to conclude agreements to slow down the race. Work is already being done to create new weapons systems that will not be subject to mutual control either in terms of their quantity or quality. And so developments may go so far that it will not be possible to conclude arms limitation agreements.

MBFR 'CONCOMITANT MEASURES' BY WEST CREATE NEW DIFFICULTIES

LD251413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: The Main Course of the Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 March--The 20th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is drawing to a close. At today's plenary session in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, diplomats and military experts representing 17 European states and also the United States and Canada listened to a speech by the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov.

At the end of the session L. Shopov observed in a conversation with PRAVDA correspondent that the proposals introduced by the Western states last December do not take account of the security interests of the Warsaw Pact countries. This is evidenced by the refusal of the Western partners in the talks to provide for a freezing of the numerical strength of armed forces personnel between the two stages of reductions and their unwillingness to enshrine in treaty form any readiness to reduce ground forces and arms at the second stage. The West's approach to the problem of "collectivity" appears to be just as self-interested and aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages. The West continues to insist on a principle of maintaining "collective ceilings" which would lead to the limitation of the armed forces of the socialist countries and would leave unchanged the main contingent of NATO troops.

In addition, the head of the Bulgarian delegation continued, the West is striving to place in the forefront its so-called "concomitant measures" and put off as long as possible a decision on the question of real lessening of military confrontation in the center of the European Continent. As is known at the preparatory consultations which preceded the Vienna talks it was decided that the aforementioned measures must be closely linked up with reduction of troops and arms in the agreed area of central Europe.

The attempts to extend artificially and unjustifiably the area where the "concomitant measures" would apply are evidence that the Western participants, instead of seeking mutually acceptable solutions, have set themselves the aim of creating new difficulties at the negotiating table. Such an approach cannot but prompt the idea that the Western states are not interested in concluding an agreement. Meanwhile the socialist countries constantly advocate the strengthening of trust and speak out in favor of mutual trust playing the decisive role at all conferences on questions of military detente and disarmament.

PODKLYUCHINIKOV REVIEWS SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE', U.S. ECONOMY

LD260853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[May Podklyuchinikov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Two fundamentally different foreign policy courses can now be seen particularly clearly in the international arena. The Soviet Union and its friends and allies resolutely rebuff the aggressive, half-formed intentions of imperialism and hegemonism and are struggling consistently and without vacillation or deviation for the strengthening of peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence. But the United States and the NATO leadership, having made a sharp turn in their foreign policy, are making efforts to undermine detente and are inciting the arms race, proceeding from the illusion that they will be able to achieve military superiority and dictate their will to the socialist countries. Inasmuch as this policy is divorced from reality, it is inevitably distinguished by dangerous adventurism.

The deep concern of the land of the soviets for safeguarding peace has again been graphically expressed in the open letter from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the U.S. scholars who wrote "Danger: Nuclear War" [Opasnost: Yadernaya Voyna]. The reply points out in particular: "Since nuclear energy was first used for military purposes the Soviet Union has consistently advocated banning this and all other types of weapons of mass destruction and devastation." Our country is with those who advocate the halting of the arms race and the maintenance of normal relations between all countries including, of course, the United States and the USSR.

Coordinating Efforts

The socialist community countries elaborate their foreign policy strategy jointly and coordinate their practical actions in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament.

In the past few days guests from two fraternal countries have been in Moscow--Hungarian Foreign Minister F. Puja and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek. During the talks which took place there was discussion of the prospects for the further consolidation and development of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and the CSSR. At the same time, great attention was paid to key international problems directly connected with the tasks of stepping up the joint struggle to consolidate peace and detente, to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament and cooperation among the peoples. Those taking part in the Soviet-Hungarian and Soviet-Czechoslovak talks noted that the convening at a political level of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would accord with these aims. The Moscow meetings showed again that complete unity of views exists between the fraternal countries.

In the West some political observers voiced the idea not so long ago that the Soviet Union would begin a new "peace offensive." Their propositions had a basis--an understanding of the profoundly peace-loving essence and active nature of Soviet foreign policy.

The foundation of the new "peace offensive" was laid by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, which is continuing to attract world public attention. [paragraph continues]

The peoples are convinced that the Soviet Union and its friends and allies are, by their new initiatives and specific deeds, backing up L.I. Brezhnev's words: "We are loyal to the peace program advanced by our party's 24th and 25th congresses. That is why now in the eighties, as before in the seventies, we stand for the consolidation and not the destruction of detente, for the reduction, not the stoking of armaments for rapprochement and mutual understanding among the peoples, not artificial alienation and hostility."

The fraternal countries' peoples are working peacefully, resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building. We cannot be intimidated by propagandist anti-Soviet hysteria mounted by Washington and those who share its ideas, by embargo attempts or by military threats. The socialist countries have enormous, dynamically growing economic, technical and scientific potential. It is futile to try to secure military superiority over them. The USSR and its allies have everything necessary to stand up for their interests and to insure peaceful conditions for their peoples' creative work.

The banner of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy--the banner of peace, freedom and the peoples' independence, the banner of social progress--is attracting people. The visit to our country by the Nicaraguan Government and party delegation was one more testimony to this. It opened up a new page in the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, laying the foundation to cooperation between our states.

The strengthening of relations between the USSR and the Latin American countries brings mutual benefit and accords with the interests of their peoples and the cause of peace and social progress.

Guns Instead of Butter

Discussion of the program of measures to combat inflation announced by the Carter administration is continuing in the United States. Official Washington is trying to organize noisy publicity for it. But it is scarcely possible to make popular a program about which the White House incumbent himself has been forced to state: "It is bitter medicine.... We will really have to tighten our belts." Weighing up the projected measures, many U.S. economists predict that they will prove ineffective. The newspapers are not short on gloomy predictions that these measures "could whip up inflation still further," "lead to the opposite result and intensify the inflation process still further in the next few months" and "increase the likelihood of a severe recession this year."

The program was compiled by people who undoubtedly know what is what in economics. Why then do the measures they have elaborated appear futile from the outset? In this case the New York DAILY NEWS hit the nail on the head when it wrote: "The half-measures which Carter proposes are aimed against symptoms, not underlying causes." That is it: In other words they attempt to heal not the disease but its superficial, most noticeable manifestations. As for the real, underlying causes of inflation, the Washington administration is not eliminating them but on the contrary is constantly intensifying them. For they lie above all in immoderate military spending, which continues to inflate to the detriment of other items of the U.S. budget.

In the next fiscal year military expenditure will reach a record $161.8 billion, and the 5-year arms race program outlined by the administration provides for this expenditure to increase further to $250 billion by the mid-eighties. [paragraph continues]

Reports are constantly coming in from Washington about new military appropriations--for reducing missiles, building aircraft carriers and other warships, manufacturing tanks and developing new types of deadly weapons. Representatives of the military-industrial complex applaud: Never before in peacetime has such an abundant shower of gold rained down on them. On the other hand expenditure on combating the country's urgent social troubles--unemployment, urban decay, lack of housing, health care defects, ineffectual urban transport--remains in an obscure budgetary backwater....

The militarist approach to the complex phenomena of international life is increasingly projecting into the U.S. foreground. The policy of expanding the arms race is being pursued openly, ostentatiously. To justify it, Washington is using deceit, in the broadest sense of the word. The slanderous fabrication of "the Soviet military threat" is the pivot on which U.S. foreign policy turns. It also determines the angle from which events in Afghanistan are viewed. Here the deliberate lie is fabricated that the USSR, according, for instance, to W. Bennett, U.S. permanent representative on the NATO Council, plans "as part of the implementation of the tsarist (!) dream" to achieve "supremacy over the Persian Gulf." It is alleged that the Soviet Union wants to reach, "warm water" or threaten the Near East oilfields. One lie is surrounded by another, one is intertwined with another, and the resulting weave is disseminated throughout the world. The initiators of this unseemly tactic deceive their own people and world public opinion.

Exposing the U.S. tactic of deception, the West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK published an article which showed convincingly that the events in Afghanistan are by no means the reason for the present aggravation of the international situation but merely a pretext. Thus, Carter was already speaking in 1977 about U.S. policy issuing "an aggressive challenge" to the Soviet Union. U.S. rightwing circles have long been seeking the curtailment of trade with the USSR, and under pressure from them attempts were made in this direction back in 1979. The theme of boycotting the Moscow Olympics was also raised by them a long time ago--now within the framework of the hypocritical "struggle for human rights," now in connection with the ballyhoo about the "Soviet brigade" in Cuba. The Persian Gulf region was declared a U.S. "zone of vital interest" in connection with the revolution in Iran. This is not the first year that U.S. claims have been advanced to the role of gendarme in the Near and Middle East. The idea of creating a quick reaction corps was born back in 1973-1974....

The U.S. administration has now taken one more step, implementing a line toward undermining detente and destroying [razrusheniye] Soviet-U.S. ties. The White House has announced the introduction of additional restrictions on the export of modern manufacturing equipment to the Soviet Union. At the same time the West European countries are "having their arms twisted" to force them in turn to wind up trade with the Soviet Union. However, it should be noted that these efforts on the part of the U.S. administration are meeting with opposition among Western business circles. That is understandable: Trade is a mutually advantageous business.

The history of U.S. diplomacy will in no way be embellished by its intrigues against the Olympic movements and attempts to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. [paragraph continues]

In Geneva a special conference of representatives of the United States, Britain and several other states was held recently (the newspaper L'HUMANITE calculated that of the 25 "most obedient" U.S. allies only 7 responded to the invitation) with a view to organizing "counter-Olympics." The undertaking failed, the Western press admitted. The White House incumbent's plan to wreck the Moscow Olympics for his own political and electoral ambitions is causing profound and growing indignation among the world's broad sports public, which is declaring its support for the Moscow Olympics. Without concealing the irritation this has caused it, Washington has even embarked on such a petty step as banning deliveries of footballs, gymnastic mats and other sports equipment and chewing gum and Coca-Cola for the Olympics. That really is kicking the ball into your own goal:

Any action aimed at undermining detente and mutually advantageous economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties and at generally exacerbating the siutation is a double-edged weapon. It must be supposed that the United States will have more than one occasion to remember this fact when it discovers that its authority in the international arena has slumped and that it is considered a highly unreliable partner in international affairs. Not without reason did former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State G. Ball point out in the Washington POST that the United States is seen abroad as "a crazed elephant which has lost its way and is trampling kitchen gardens."

Visit by a Troublemaker

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has completed his tour of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries--the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Indonesia, which has no diplomatic relations with China, was the only one of the "five" not "covered." There was an ulterior motive behind the high-ranking Beijing diplomat's tour. On the one hand, everywhere he went he was all smiles and spoke about the PRC's desire to establish good and neighborly relations with the ASEAN states. But not everywhere, it should be pointed out, were his assurances taken at face value: In Singapore it was no accident that he was asked about Beijing's support for antigovernment groupings in a number of Southeast Asian countries--a question which the visitor preferred to avoid answering, saying that it was "a delicate matter." But Huang Hua placed particular emphasis on the ulterior motive of his visit: He made repeated attempts to foist on the ASEAN countries the Chinese viewpoint on the situation in Indochina and in the People's Republic of Kampuchea in particular, urging interference in that sovereign state's internal affairs.

Beijing itself, as is known, has long been interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and has left its bloody mark. In the past its puppets Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, at the Maoists' bidding, organized the annihilation of up to 3 million Kampucheans. Now, by trying to prevent life in the country from returning to normal, Beijing is doing everything it can to support the remnants of Pol Pot's bands, dug in along the border with Thailand. At the same time it is trying to breathe new life into the political corpse of Pol Pot's regime. To this end an unseemly charade was acted out in Beijing the other day in which one of Pol Pot's thugs--"Prime Minister" Khieu Samphan--was ceremonially received. In this connection the Chinese capital resounded with declarations of all-out support for Pol Pot's bands.

During his visit Huang Hua made efforts to induce the ASEAN countries to serve Beijing's ends. He tried to intimidate them with a nonexistent Soviet and Vietnamese "threat" and tried to sell the idea that "a war with Kampuchea would be advantageous to the countries of Southeast Asia." At the same time he also tried to gain the ASEAN countries' support for struggle against Afghanistan.

But the Chinese Foreign Ministry chief's efforts did not yield the results he had hoped for. "Malaysia and its ASEAN partners," the Malaysian newspaper the NEW STRAITS TIMES pointed out, "have no wish to be pawns in Beijing's game." The newspaper concluded that as far as the situation in Indochina is concerned the positions of the ASEAN countries and China are "diametrically opposed."

It is a striking fact that Huang Hua set about "brainwashing" the ASEAN countries immediately after the meeting of ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers. In Kuala Lumpur, at which certain representatives of the Western powers also tried to pressure ASEAN in the hope of altering its character and hitching it to their political chariot. As the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI points out, by striving for neutrality the countries of the "five" are dealing a rebuff to such people.

Huang Hua's trip is further evidence that Beijing continues to operate in Southeast Asia as a troublemaker, hoping to achieve its own hegemonist and expansionist ends in the region by creating an atmosphere of instability.

PRAVDA: WALDHEIM CRITICIZES U.S. PROPAGANDA'S 'ANTI-IRAN HYSTERIA'

LD251253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 21 March--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, speaking at a press conference here, has stated that he does not agree with those U.S. politicians who propose establishing a naval blockade against Iran, mining its coastal waters, and interning the Iranian diplomats in the United States. Such steps, K. Waldheim noted, "would only worsen the situation and in no way facilitate the efforts of the United Nations and other interested countries for the release of the U.S. hostages." I am sure, he stressed, that the conflict can be resolved only by negotiations and "the threat of military force or its use would create a danger to the Americans held hostage and would lead to an explosion throughout the region."

Notwithstanding such sensible opinions, the White House, as is well known, is continuing to concentrate its naval might in the Persian Gulf to bring pressure to bear on the Iranian people. A very large U.S. naval formation consisting of 31 warships with 24,000 servicemen on board is now in the region.

The UN secretary general was critical of the anti-Iranian hysteria which is being strenuously stoked by U.S. propaganda which is trying to place full responsibility for the crisis on Tehran. The press's coverage of the conflict cannot be called objective, he said. K. Waldheim pointed out that the Iranian revolution, "embodies anger against the regime of the former shah, guilty of committing terrible crimes against the people." He stressed that the Iranian Revolutionary Council is interested in the speedy solution of the conflict which, he said, "cannot be eliminated by blackmail or intimidation."

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION PRESIDENT DISCUSSES MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD251714 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--"Representatives of the Carter administration who are now erecting all possible obstacles to the participation of American athletes in the Moscow Olympics have probably forgotten about the principal goal of Olympics--to further strengthen peace and friendship, promote mutual understanding among young people of all countries", a TASS correspondent was told by Adrian Paulen (Netherlands), president of the largest international sports federation--the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF), who visited Moscow. "Our federation, which includes more than 160 national associations and federations, and its leaders repeatedly stated that they unanimously approve the decision to hold the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

"The great successes scored by the Soviet athletes in the international arena largely determined Moscow's selection as host of the 1980 Olympics."

"Soviet sports leaders and organizers have vast experience of staging competitions of the highest class, the latest confirmation of this is the successful holding of the Spartakiad of the peoples of the USSR in which foreign guests from many countries competed alongside Soviet sportsmen. I, as IAAF president, have no serious critical remarks to the organisers of the Spartakiad, most of whom, I know, will also stage track and field competitions.

"I can predict at present that the Olympic competitions in Moscow will bring many world achievements, discover new 'stars'. The Soviet national team, the youngest in its history, has good prospects for awards. I particularly like the young talented vaulters Konstantin Volkov, Sergey Kulibaba and Vladimir Polyanov."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELHI CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN ASIA

Soviet Muslim Official Remarks

LD242213 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 24, TASS--Preservation of peace and tranquility on earth is in the focus of attention of the entire progressive mankind, said Sheykh Yusupkhan Shakirov, deputy chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He addressed today an evening plenary session of the International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia, now under way in Delhi.

Certain circles, the speaker pointed out, are seeking to hamper the process of detente and return the world to the cold war, are more and more accelerating the arms race. That is why the peace champions and the entire progressive mankind are duty-bound to tirelessly struggle for lessening tensions in "hot spots" of the globe and prevent any attempts of selfish imperialist interference.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, who lived through the horror of the Second World War, realize full well how great is the impact of war. That is why the Soviet people are in the vanguard of peace champions sparing no efforts to maintain peace on earth, ensure security and peaceful future for all the peoples irrespective of the colour of their skin, religion or social status.

The Muslims of the Soviet Union, who constitute an integral part of the great family of Soviet peoples, inspired by the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, actively come out in defense of universal peace, Sheikh Yusupkhan Shakirov said in conclusion.

Iranian Delegate Remarks

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Delhi, March 24, TASS--International imperialism has launched a broad anti-Soviet campaign in order to try to conceal its real aggressive intentions in Asia, said N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, addressing an International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia currently in session here. Imperialism is laying its main emphasis on arming Pakistan, which is now playing for imperialism the part that was formerly played by the shah regime in Iran.

The revolution in Iran has liberated the country not only from the yoke of the shah's regime, but also from the fetters of the U.S. intelligence agency, said head of the Iranian delegation M. Etemzadeh. The USA is, however, continuing an economic blockade of Iran and preparing an intervention against our country. An evidence of this are the big U.S. naval units in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. The USA has knocked together the Washington-Peking-Islamabad axis for the implementation of its dangerous schemes. This alliance constitutes a threat not only to the Iranian state, but also to stability and peace all over the Asian region.

Adoption of Resolutions

LD251110 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 25, TASS--The International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia ended here today after adopting a number of resolutions. It was attended by representatives of 65 countries and ten international organizations.

The Persian Gulf resolution was acclaimed by the conference delegates. The conference, this document says, sharply denounces the United States administration in connection with its claims to the right of military intervention in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf states. The present imperialist military build-up in the Persian Gulf region is directly linked with the setting up of another reactionary alliance in the Middle East as a result of Camp David accord and the unprecedented American military presence in the Indian Ocean. The conference resolved to launch a broad campaign for the immediate withdrawal of the American Navy from the Persian Gulf region, to denounce the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction designed to suppress the Iranian people's struggle against United States imperialism and the trans-national oil monopolies, to render full support to the peoples of the Persian Gulf countries against whom military intervention is being prepared by the American "prompt reactions corps" and to demand the liquidation of this corps.

The resolution also calls fo the dismantling of the foreign war bases on Masirah Island, in Bahrain, Egypt, Kenya and Somalia.

The resolution on Afghanistan points out that the only purpose of the campaign of hostile hysteria and slander, unleashed by imperialism against Afghanistan, is to justify the unprecedented United States stockpiling of arms in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean and also to frighten the coastal countries of the region that are pursuing an independent and progressive policy.

The conference noted with satisfaction, the resolution says, that neither the Soviet Union nor Afghanistan reject a political solution to the Afghan problem. A vitally important condition of such a solution, however, must be a firm guarantee that both the United States and its allies completely discontinue their intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and respect its security and sovereignty.

The delegates of the international forum unanimously adopted also a resolution on Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The conference, this document says, calls for an immediate end to China's armed provocations and threats of another intervention against Vietnam. American imperialism and the Government of China must put an end to all acts of aggression, intervention, subversive actions against Laos and Kampuchea, discontinue support for the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique. The conference called upon all countries to recognize the revolutionary Government of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, and to reinstate it into its lawful seat at the United Nations and other international organizations.

EEC ATTEMPTS TO SET ASEAN STATES AGAINST USSR SCORED

LD211429 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 12 Signed to Press 13 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Interests of the Majority of Mankind"]

[Excerpt] Having been defeated in their attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution through the agency of external and internal reaction, but refusing to abandon their flagrant interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the United States and its NATO allies have put forward a plan for the so-called "neutralization" of the country which is aimed at foisting on the Afghan people a regime that is convenient to the imperialists. In order to deceive the world public, conceal the true authors of this proposal and create a semblance of international support surrounding it, it was decided to drag a few Asian countries into it at all costs. The recent meeting in Kuala Lumpur at foreign-minister level between representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the EEC was the chosen venue for this. The leaders of the ASEAN states have repeatedly stressed that this organization is not military and seeks to develop regional economic, cultural and social cooperation. So officially what was on the meeting's agenda was questions of the economic ties between the two groupings. But in fact the EEC representatives, among whom FRG Foreign Miniter Genscher was noticeably active, essentially demanded, resorting to economic blackmail, that the ASEAN countries support the U.S. ruling circles' course of aggravating the international situation. In practice it was a matter of attempts by NATO circles, hiding behind the screen of the EEC, to set the ASEAN countries against the Soviet Union so as to please Washington, and to prompt them to aggravate tension throughout Asia. The imperialist powers are now trying to turn ASEAN into a tool of theirs, like the SEATO bloc which expired ignominiously some time ago. Now this is being done to please not only Washington but also Beijing, which is already zealously fueling and provoking conflicts in Southeast Asia and other areas for its own hegemonist ends.

However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, the contemporary colonialists run the risk of miscalculating: "The peoples have begun to gain a better understanding of the imperialists' game and know where their friends are and where their enemies are."

IZVESTIYA: FIRYUBIN REBUFFS PRC 'SLANDERS' AT ESCAP SESSION

LD251343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] Bangkok, 21 March--The 36th Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] is continuing its work in the Thai capital.

The representatives of a number of developing states said in their speeches that many tasks of a socioeconomic nature had not been fulfilled over the previous decade. An exacerbation of problems such as unemployment, inflation and social inequality is currently to be noted.

The development strategy of Asian and Pacific countries must be aimed, as was emphasized at the ESCAP session, at overcoming the developing countries' backwardness.

Reactionary forces are trying to use the 36th ESCAP Session for their own political ends. Thus the delegations from China and also certain Western countries have made slanderous attacks on the foreign policies of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in connection with the rendering of fraternal assistance to Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In his speech N.P. Firyubin, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, resolutely rebuffed such slanderous attacks. The exacerbation of the international situation, particularly in Asia, he emphasized, is exclusively the result of the policy of imperialism and its ally--hegemonism. This policy is directed against the objective processes occurring in the world, against the assertion and consolidation of the developing countries' political and economic independence and against progressive social transformations in them. The Soviet delegation head pointed out that the new development strategy's center of gravity should be shifted to the elaboration of comprehensive long-term programs of national construction.

The Soviet Union, the delegation head emphasized, supported and now supports the struggle of liberated countries to establish a new international economic order, to reject all discrimination and to eliminate the exploitation of the developing countries' natural and human resources by imperialist monopolies.

ARBATOV: TRUST IN REASON PREVAILING IN USSR-U.S. TIES

AU251500 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Gyorgy Halasz interview with Director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Georgiy Arbatov entitled "They Have Destroyed Almost Everything" -- date not given.]

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations. The following interview with the 57-year-old academician was made at the Moscow Institute.

[Question] If we look at the military balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States we do not see a change. Nevertheless, we are witnessing considerable changes in Soviet-U.S. relations in the world. What has changed?

[Answer] Considerable changes are becoming distinct in U.S. policy and, to varying degrees, a number of U.S. allies have lined up with these changes. Actually, these changes signify a turning away from detente and a transition toward a vigorous arms race toward a cold war.

Despite the much-emphasized U.S. contention, this did not happen because of the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan and not after, but prior to Afghanistan and independently of it. Of course, one could argue when exactly it did begin, and it is perhaps even wrong to raise the question. In fact, there have always been two trends in the capitalist countries. Even Lenin saw these: A more conciliatory and peace-loving trend and a pro-war, a bellicose trend. These have always existed and this situation also prevailed in the era of detente.

After the serious events of the sixties, after the changes that took place in U.S. foreign political approaches when the United States realized that its strength was not unlimited, the striving to realism and detente gained the upper hand. However in recent years the situation began to change. To what can this be attributed? I would mention first a change in the mood of the U.S. ruling circles and their way of looking at things. It has emerged that they find it very difficult to accustom themselves to a number of changes. That is why the new mood was able to spread.

They could not reconcile themselves to parity, the fact that they have lost their military superiority, that possibilities for hegemonism have diminished. It is characteristic of imperialism in general, but particularly of U.S. imperialism, that it reacted in a particular manner to all foreign political fiascos, that it tried to explain them by saying it did not have sufficient military force and that there was the appearance of irresolution in using it.

In fact, of course, the reasons were quite different. I am thinking primarily of failures like Vietnam, then Iran and Nicaragua and the like...

[Question] Could one also mention Afghanistan?

[Answer] Only to a certain extent because Afghanistan has never been a bridgehead of imperialism. However, they regarded as a fiasco the fact that this country has adopted socialism and began building socialism.

Still, they also have reacted in the same manner to more recent problems, such as the problems of raw materials, energy and oil. The Americans have always talked about a mutual dependence, but, when this affected them specifically, they presented it as their vulnerability that must be changed. Carter's entire doctrine was conceived in the spirit that dependence bestows the right even to military intervention.

However, this does not explain everything since the change of mood within the ruling class does not have an immediate impact on a political plane. Other considerations, too, were important. Primary is the fact that the resistance of those who acted against the creation of a cold-war mood and militarism has been successfully broken. These anti-cold war forces had a broad base and for a long time held their own. However, through the propaganda on the myth of a Soviet danger, by creating fear, by fomenting a nationalistic and chauvinistic mood and referring to the above-metnioned failures, they instilled in people the idea that the United States was internationally pathetic, that the United States is weak, that it is held in disdain and so forth. They used, in particular, the retention of U.S. diplomats as hostages, as a pretext; and it must be said that this campaign has ultimately been successful, that they have created a chauvinistic mood.

[Question] In your opinion, what role do domestic political events play in the current U.S. campaign?

[Answer] Domestic politics undoubtedly also play a role. There is now a period in the United States which is bad for a good policy and good for a bad policy. This is not accidental, since vestiges of the cold war are very much alive in U.S. policy and the legend about the United State's special nature and special rights is alive.

It is very difficult for them to break away from the past, because they would have to say farewell, in fact, to an entire era, the postwar era, when the United States really did enjoy a special position. It had tremendous power and economic power as well. There is no doubt that it still is a strong country, but, to some degree, it has become a country like all the rest. And it is difficult to become accustomed to that.

It is safer and more advantageous for every politician to represent a rightist position than another in the United States today. For some reason, this is regarded more patriotic, although, from the viewpoint of national interests, nothing could be more harmful than cold war, the trend of arming. For some reason, this is also regarded as more realistic, although this whole trend is based on an illusion, on being able to obtain a military superiority, on being able to regain something, on being able to change the balance of power. Of course, all this has a bearing on current events.

The Americans are difficult partners. Not only are the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries aware of this, but so are the allies of the United States. They are difficult partners, among other reasons, because of their domestic political life. Concerning great political questions, fantastic irresponsibility can reign in this country. A great many politicians are prepared to sacrifice anything for momentary advantages.

[Question] After all this how would you characterize the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Answer] Soviet-U.S. relations are, of course, very unfavorable at the moment, more unfavorable than at any time in the past 10 years. With some kind of an incomprehensible joy, they have tried to destroy eveything we have built with hard work in recent years. With U.S. work, too, among others.... This is perceptible everywhere--in the economic area, in technical-scientific relations, in the consular area and in direct aviation relations. I will not even discuss how much the general atmosphere has changed.

However, this path does not lead anywhere and does not bring any good. Hardly anything has remained that they could destroy. Of course, it would still be possible to dispatch missiles, this has not happened yet.

I do not think that they can keep this up and I feel that they will see the whole thing differently when the dust cloud of propaganda in the United States and West Europe has settled. Then they will reflect. Of course, we cannot expect them to love the revolution in Afghanistan or the assistance we have given to Afghanistan, but then they will look at and see it in perspective. Why should dislike be able to destroy everything that is very important? I have in mind hopes for peace, peaceful coexistence and the expectations pinned to disarmament steps.

Apart from the terrible dangers, there are no present or future prospects for this policy. On the other hand, there is every foundation and every objective factor at hand for detente. It is so, as it has been: There is no rational alternative to detente. But, a great deal of struggle and very resolute endurance and work will be needed for us to overcome these trends and guide events into a normal channel.

[Question] Does that mean that you believe in the possibility of coming out of the impasse?

[Answer] Yes I do, but sober optimism and realism are required here, one must see the difficulties that exist and that will continue to exist. The main thing is one must realize that emergence from the impasse will not take place automatically, that it is only possible as a result of great efforts.

It is a fact that detente came about through hard struggles from the beginning, every success was achieved in a struggle. This applies particularly today. Therefore, I would prefer to say that the kind of optimism that is required is an optimism that stimulates activeness and a struggle, rather than the kind that dooms one to inactivity.

[Question] Is a new phase of the cold war conceivable under the present circumstances?

[Answer] As a matter of fact anything is conceivable. We must realize that if the great imperialist efforts do not come up against a consistent resistance by the peace-loving forces then not only a cold war, but even a "hot" war is conceivable. We must realize these dangers and it is important that we resist them, that we resolutely, consistently and effectively struggle against them.

Of course, a new cold war would be even more dangerous than the previous one, because it would be related even less to the realistic problems that face mankind, including the United States. It could not produce any results in resolving these problems, but would only aggravate them and make them more difficult still.

And there will be enough problems. The eighties do not promise a very easy life for the Americans either in the economy or in the area of social problems, or in the international sphere. Ultimately, it is not their weakness that has caused the failure of the Americans, but conceit and abuse of power and a policy that looked down on peoples and supported the most detestable and corrupt regimes. Many bills may still be presented to the United States in this respect, the process may not yet be over. Such bills may still be received from Latin America and the Middle East. However, strange as it might seem, instead of defusing these time bombs, the Americans keep creating additional new ones.

Yet, I would like to trust in reason, trust that they will comprehend this, as well as other demands of the age. Cold war can only lead to an impasse and cannot resolve any problem, not even for the United States and the U.S. ruling class.

U.S. MEDIA CITED ON SHAH'S MOVE TO EGYPT

LD251926 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 25, TASS--Commenting on a new manoeuvre made by the U.S. administration to prevent the former Iranian monarch from being put on trial, a CBS telecaster said that the hasty evacuation of the former shah from Panama to Egypt had caused great repercussions. In any case, he said, all this story with the shah would only protract the crisis. The same idea was emphasized by a NBC telecaster who said that the shah's departure had made the fate of the American hostages in Tehran still more uncertain. NBC also said that a majority of Arab countries had long been referring to As-Sadat as an American puppet and now believed that the decision on shah's arrival in Egypt had been taken in Washington. This would further undermine the United State's positions in the Arab world, NBC said.

In the opinion of the Washington POST, As-Sadat's decision to grant political asylum to the overthrown monarch is to explained by Egypt's growing military and strategic alliance with the United States, an alliance which makes Cairo a kind of successor to the former shah in the Middle East in the matter of protecting Western interests there.

It is noteworthy that the pointedly warm reception accorded to the American puppet in Cairo coincided with Washington's announcement about a new dollar hand-out to Egypt for its faithful service of American imperialism. The Pentagon officially notified the U.S. Congress about its intention to supply Cairo with 25.3 million dollars worth of military trucks for towing tanks. American military aid to Egypt is to total four billion dollars within the next five years.

'DUPLICITY' IN POLICY TOWARD IRAN SINCE SHAH'S OUSTER

LD251519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kondrashov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Strategy Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] The extremely serious crisis that has emerged in Iranian-American relations is now as far from a solution as it was in February of last year, when the shah's regime collapsed under the blows of the revolutionary masses in Iran. The irrefutable proof that has since them come into the hands of the insurgent people has with the utmost clarity confirmed a fact that was already well known: Throughout their long years in power the shah and his entourage were backed by American imperialism.

A regime of police terror was installed in Iran with the U.S. ruling circles' support. The shah personally guided the activity of the SAVAK secret police, who, as has now been confirmed by documentary evidence, cooperated closely with the American CIA. SAVAK's bloody tally runs to tens of thousands of victims--people who were shot without trial or investigation, who were tortured in the shah's jails, who died as a result of unendurable torture.

With the American authorities' blessing the shah for many years plundered his country without so much as a pang of conscience, reducing its population to extreme poverty. Billions of dollars stolen by the shah and his family poured into accounts in Western banks.

U.S. policy vis-a-vis Iran since the overthrown of the monarchy has been notable for its duplicity. While on the one hand dilating on its desire to maintain "friendly relations" with Iran, Washington is continuing subversive activity against that country and trying to use in its own interests counterrevolutionary emigrees and Iranian figures who have sullied themselves by cooperating with the CIA.

This course vis-a-vis Iran by the American administration is causing legitimate indignation among the Iranian people, angered by Washington's refusal to satisfy the basic demands of Iran's revolutionary masses. These, as is well known, boil down to the extradition of the shah, the return of all the funds he plundered and transferred abroad, and an apology from the United States for its long subversive activity against Iran's people.

Stubbornly refusing to agree to these just demands, the United States is building up its armed forces in the Persian Gulf, where a huge armada of American warships has been massed. According to Washington's schemes, this show of strength ought to have had an appropriate influence on Iran's position during the international commission's stay in Tehran and to have "strengthened" the U.S. positions during the talks on terms for the release of the hostages.

As is well known, the commission failed to reach agreement with the Iranian authorities chiefly because of the stance adopted by the United States regarding Iran's just demands. All this caused a wave of criticism of the Washington administration by the American public. The New York TIMES, in particular, writes of this and also notes that the commission's departure from Tehran, where it "was unsuccessful, is interpreted here as proof that our last card has failed."

Washington is perfectly well aware that the refusal to hand over the shah is not only one of the main obstacles in the way of settling the American-Iranian conflict, but is also greatly detrimental to the Washington administration's reputation in the world public's eyes. That is why the American press of late has been particularly strenuously pushing the question of the deposed shah's state of health. It is writing both of his disease and of the need for an "immediate operation" (which has nevertheless been postponed indefinitely). The American propaganda machine, which has really created a fuss about the shah's "incurable" illness, is essentially seeking to speculate on people's humane feelings.

This is one more touch showing the bankruptcy of the Carter administration's strategy, a strategy based on the threat of force and on hypocrisy, a strategy doomed to failure.

USSR ACTS RESTRAIN U.S. USE OF FORCE AGAINST IRAN

LD251605 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

["Under Cover of Lying Propaganda"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The United States is going ahead with its preparations for using military force against revolutionary Iran. American military preparations near Iran are accompanied with false propaganda allegations that the Soviet Union intends to establish its "domination" over the Persian Gulf and is "threatening" Iran. As recently as on Monday, Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, spoke in Congress about the possibility of a Soviet attempt to establish control over the Persian Gulf.

Such groundless accusations only testify to Washington's desire to detract attention from the American policy of gross pressure, blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of Iran and from the real danger of a military invasion by the United States, a danger which is growing with each passing day. One indication of this is the stay of a big American armada of unprecedented striking power, including the biggest aircraft carriers of the United States, near the Iranian shores. A Pentagon spokesman confirmed on Monday that a new group of landing craft with 1,800 marines on board joined the armada on Monday.

As to the Soviet Union, no false stories can change the fact that the Soviet Union shows sympathy and understanding for the struggle of the Iranian people against the continued intrigues of imperialism and for an opportunity to exercise its inalienable right to decide its future.

Setting forth the Soviet Union's position in connection with the events in Iran, Leonid Brezhnev said in reply to a question of PRAVDA's correspondent on November [date indistinct], 1978: "Any interference, especially military interference in the affairs of Iran, a state which directly borders on the Soviet Union, would be regarded by the Soviet Union as affecting its security interests". No doubt, the Soviet Union's position, set forth by the leader of the Soviet state, shows that the Soviet Union remains committed to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. It was also a serious warning to those circles in the West which are making plans for violating the sovereignty and independence of Iran.

If not for the Soviet Union's principled and firm policy, which is aimed at ensuring peace in the Middle and Near East and at rebutting attempts at armed imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the region, Iran included, the United States would long have thrown into action its navy armada near the Iranian shores. This was actually admitted by Hodding Carter, representative of the U.S. State Department. Replying on Monday to a correspondent's question as to why the United States had not yet used the so-called "sanctions" against Iran, he said that one of the main reasons was measures taken by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

OVCHINNIKOV DISCUSSES U.S., PRC 'COLLUSION'

LD241213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

["Commentator' Column": by Vsevelod Ovchinnikov "The Accomplices"]

[Text] This week, the U.S. Capital has become the site of American-Chinese talks on the coordination of the military and political efforts by Washington and Beijing in Asia. Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Vance and the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski are conferring with Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs. The State Department is deliberately advertising these contacts on the banks of the Potomac as the most important ones since the January 1979 visit by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. Washington officials are describing the present visit as a continuation of the talks conducted by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown with the Chinese leaders in Beijing in January. Let us remember that at the time Brown's talks aimed at agreeing on measures to rearm Pakistan and the military equipment and training of mercenary gangs to be sent from thereinto Afghan territory. Now, apparently, the second round of such coordination has begun and its aim is no secret. According to the New York TIMES, the U.S. Government is trying to get China to play a more active part in rendering military assistance to Pakistan, inasmuch as the reaction of its West European allies to Soviet actions in Afghanistan had not justified U.S. hopes."

Zhang Wenjin's visit to the United States included a 2-day stopover in Hawaii. There he visited American Armed Forces headquarters for Pacific and Indian oceans, where he was informed in detail about the continued buildup of the American presence in Asia. The State Department timed another demonstrative step to coincide with the visit of the Chinese guest to Washington: [paragraph continues]

For the first time the sale of American military equipment to China was officially sanctioned. This included transport planes, helicopters, radar equipment and means of communication. Talks on the supply of other types of combat equipment are to be held in May or June, when Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, will arrive in the United States.

So that is what stands behind the hints about a "parallel interest," that is the real meaning of the verbiage about American-Chinese rapprochement being a "stabilizing factor" in Asia. In actual fact, Washington and Beijing are coordinating their efforts in diametrically opposed directions. It is precisely their collusion which made it possible for the Maoists to withdraw large army units last winter from the Taiwan Straits and transfer them to the Vietnam border, from where an attack against the neighboring country was soon launched.

The present "division of labor" in the undeclared war against Afghanistan is again making Washington and Beijing accomplices in military and political adventures that are fraught with a threat to the security of Asian peoples and to universal peace.

NOVOYE VREMYA: DOCTRINE OF 'COLLECTIVE COLONIALISM'

LD251501 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 21 Mar 80 pp 5-7 LD

[Dr of Historical Sciences B. Pyadyshev article: "Under Beaten Doctrines"]

[Text] U.S. Marine Lt Col Arthur Brill entered a bar at New York's Grand Central Station. With a glance at his military uniform the bartender exclaimed: "The first drink is on me!" Brill was dumbfounded. He could not recall such an attitude toward the military for many years....

Yes, "brass hats" now stand in high esteem not only among bartenders but also among chauvinistically-inclined bourgeois and extremists, not to mention circles connected with the military-industrial complex: The United States has been swamped by a wave of militarism and jingoistic patriotism.

In Washington, Last Year...

A constituent part of the proclaimed "Carter doctrine," which is permeated with ideas of U.S. world supremacy, is the pretension to sway the destinies of a vast region in Asia and the Near East where many sovereign states are situated and where millions of people live who have not only not asked Washington to favor them with its "concern" but, on the contrary, have for decades been waging struggle against imperialism and for liberation from the consequences of many centuries of colonial oppression.

In their times Presidents Truman and Eisenhower included the European Continent and the Near East region in the sphere of U.S. "vital interests." The result is well known. Military blocs were thrown together here and many bases were set up. Special strategic doctrines for the use of nuclear and conventional weapons are being formulated for these regions.

The United States is now trying to get another part of the globe permanently in its sights. The United States, as proclaimed in the President's State of the Union Message, intends to protect its vital interests also in a part of the world which is of the Near East to southwest Asia. [paragraph continues]

The message plainly states: The United States will use any necessary means, including military force.

American strategists believe that they have an irreputable argument in favor of the new doctrine--Afghanistan. However, the White House and the Pentagon discussed U.S. policy in the Third World throughout 1979. The press readily revealed not only the essence of the discussions but also many very minute details. The Washington Post pointed out in June 1979: A kind of "Carter doctrine" has been formulated for the Afro-Asian and Latin American regions. Today the "kind of" has disappeared. The "Carter doctrine" has appeared. What has Afghanistan to do with this...?

Substantial amendments--again newspapers reported--were made to U.S. political and strategic plans regarding the Third World as early as last year. Their purpose was "a shift to a more active interventionist policy based on a military presence" and "the most significant increase in U.S. military strength abroad since the end of the Vietnam war." Then there was already talk of the role of world policeman, which the U.S. Armed Forces had already been trying to play throughout the postwar period. But now demands were being made to abandon all kinds of "moral" and other restrictions in the way of armed interference in other countries' affairs.

Pentagon's Right Hand

The Pentagon's current interventionist plans, as follows from the State of the Union Message, are aimed above all at the Middle and Near East and the Persian Gulf. They attempt to justify the changes in political and strategic planning with the need to insure deliveries of Near East oil. The intensive preparation for armed actions against countries whose oil resources have long been rapaciously exploited by the United States is presented almost as an enforced measure in response to an "infringement of the interests" of America. In fact the interventionist U.S. designs are not confined just to this region but extend to the entire Third World. And oil was not the sole reason for the new shift in American strategy.

The intensification of U.S. militarist activeness is directly linked with the recently increasing upsurge of the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which Washington perceives as a direct threat to its global, "imperial" aims. Washington has nothing with which to counter the people's revolutions and progressive changes in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran, the Near East, Nicaragua and other countries and regions apart from pressure, warships and punitive formations. The Pentagon's punishing right hand is ready to fall not only on progressive countries but even on Saudi Arabia's monarchic regime, if the American leaders consider changes in that country's oil policy out of line with their strategy.

The White House has adopted decisions which give a dangerously explosive connotation to the plans for armed intervention in the Third World. It has been confirmed yet again that U.S. military policy, in addition to preparing for a global conflict involving the use of nuclear missile weapons, also envisages readiness for "semiwar." The strategy of "semiwars" is designed, by will of the Washington leaders, for South Asia, the Middle and Near East and East and Southern Africa, which have been marked by the Peoples' active liberation struggle.

The past of these regions of the world is full of "semiwars" and other conflicts expressed as a fraction whose denominator indicated a two-, four- and even tenfold weakness on the part of the local states in comparison with the strength of the colonialists who suddenly struck. V.I. Lenin said in his 1917 lecture "War and Revolution": "...Take the history of those small wars which they waged before the big one--'small' because not many Europeans died in them, but in which, on the other hand, hundreds of thousands died among those peoples whom they were stifling and who were not even considered peoples from their viewpoint: These Asians and Africans--are they really peoples? They waged wars of that sort against these peoples, they were unarmed but were shot down with machineguns."

For a long time now the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America have not been so defenseless that the U.S. and NATO military could effortlessly break their peoples' resistance by firing machineguns. Washington's defeat in Vietnam showed the tremendous strength of internationalism and of the solidarity of other countries with the victim of imperialist agression. The U.S. military-political leadership is aware that under present conditions even a "seminary in the Third World would demand great effort and this is why it is preparing the machinery of intervention in these regions on an unprecedented scale.

The Pentagon has begun creating a 110,000-strong crops for use in police operations. A similar attempt was undertaken in the late sixties, when President Johnson advanced a plan to set up a large punitive formation in the form of "floating arsenals" consisting of ships with marines and military hardware, which could be used for local armed interventions. The President's plan did not get support. Johnson's proposal, R. Russell, an influential politician of the time from the State of Georgia who headed the Senate Armed Services Committee, said, "could create the impression that the United States is assuming the function of a world policeman." Most likely the "floating arsenals" were not launched from the Pentagon's slipways for the reason that the growing manpower requirements for the war in Vietnam did not allow the Pentagon to have an independent formation for use in other parts of the world. But now, the Washington Post remarks, "President Carter, who at the time was the owner of a peanut farm in R. Russell's state, has adopted practically the same plan by agreeing to create the 110,000-strong quick reaction force." The "quick reaction corps" is being made the very spearhead of Washington's strategy of struggle against the liberation movement and bears an overtly colonialist coloration.

There is also talk of creating an independent U.S. military command for the Near East. Hitherto this region has been under the jurisdiction of the commander of U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe. The Pentagon is persistently seeking new bases in the Near East zone which the United States could use to extend its military presence still further.

Targets "Over the Horizon"

To secure key sea and air bridgeheads for the U.S. Armed Forces in the Northeast part of Africa and the Persian Gulf Washington is stepping up pressure on Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and certain other Persian Gulf states. The Pentagon is not averse to accepting the services offered by Egypt. The option of creating a bridgehead on Israeli territory is held in reserve.

However, it is no easy matter to secure a base on foreign territory. There are few volunteers to offer their lands for American weapons to be deployed. For it is not known whether tomorrow they will be turned against the government of that same country....

This is why Washington pins great hopes on the creation of a permanent U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean or a strong naval grouping in the Arabian Sea and the northwest Indian Ocean. All this would insure the military presence "over the horizon" which is so attractive to the Pentagon: In the immediate vicinity of the Persian Gulf countries and, at the same time, not directly associated with any specific prowestern regimes in the region, for which complicity in U.S. militarist actions is fraught with serious political upheavals. Using the crisis in American-Iranian relations, the United States has already concentrated large naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

Different versions for an attack on Iran have been and are being weighed up. The planning of punitive actions against Iran, it is openly said in Washington, must intimidate other countries, primarily Saudi Arabia, and show them that, if they are "obstinate" the United States can and is prepared to use its military might to protect its "national interests." "Policymakers in Washington have concluded that the evasive stand on the issue of the use of force, to which the administration has adhered hitherto, was undermining the convincingness of U.S. strength," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT complained. But now they say: Let people in the Third World know that the United States thinks nothing of starting shooting, in pursuit of "national interests" thousands of miles from its own shores.

Trace-Horses Wanted

Plans for U.S. intervention in Third World countries are being nurtured with the intention of involving the NATO allies. It is necessary, the specialists of a certain Washington "brains trust" wrote, to shake Europeans out of their state of complacency and convince them that the United States cannot cope alone with crises arising on other continents. Recently Washington has been increasingly successful in involving Western powers in collective neocolonialist actions such as, say, in Africa in 1978, when Zaire's Shaba Province became the target of multilateral U.S., French and Belgian aggression. After the NATO Council session in December 1979 and particularly in connection with the events in Iran and Afghanistan, the United States still further increased pressure on its allies, suggesting that plans to use the NATO war machine cannot be confined to the European Continent but must also be extended to other parts of the world.

The ideological arsenal of the policy of collective colonialism has recently been supplemented by the new theory of "three central security zones." The situation of the "free world," the White House proclaims, depends on the situation in three regions: West Europe, the Far East and the Near East.

In West Europe, that is, in the NATO zone of operation, the flywheel of military preparations is spinning at high speed. [paragraph continues]

In the Far and Near East the United States is taking urgent measures to increase its military potential. In order to involve West Europeans in these actions, Z. Brzezinski states that the security of the NATO zone is directly dependent on the security of the other central zones.

These ideas are set forth in a vague form in the State of the Union Message, which calls for collective efforts on the part of those who "depend on Near East oil." The "brass hats" are more frank. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown declared: It is possible to talk, above all, of Britain, which "used to have a considerable presence east of Suez." He is also not averse to involving in military plans France which, according to him, "until last November had more ships in the Indian Ocean than the United States." Pentagon also does not discount other allies.

In point of fact the White House theory of "three central security zones" is aimed at consolidating U.S. positions in the Near and Middle East with the use of NATO partners. The hopes of achieving a "pax Americana" are linked with the realization of this theory.

In his article "Lumbering Into the Fifties" the well-known commentator James Reston cites an extract from a Congress resolution adopted in support of the new doctrine: "The United States considers it vitally important for its national interests and for world peace to preserve the independence and integrity of the nations of the Near East...and to these ends is prepared to use armed forces." Familiar words, but they refer by no means to the current "Carter doctrine" but to the "Eisenhower doctrine" proclaimed in 1957, which failed totally. And yet in those times, J. Reston remarks, the United States "possessed military and naval superiority." It is all the more easy to predict how the matter will end this time.

REPORT ON SHOT FIRED AT SOVIET UN MISSION QUESTIONED

LD212134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Having launched a furious anti-Soviet campaign on the pretext of events in Afghanistan, the White House is also plainly conniving with and covering up for various sorts of bandit groupings who are committing terrorist acts against Soviet insitutions in the United States.

According to an AP report, the U.S. Mission at the United Nations today published the results of an inquiry into the shot that was fired at the Soviet Union's Permanent UN Mission in New York. Let me remind you that on 21 February at about 0300 a shot was fired at the mission building. It was only by good furtune that this attempt on the life of Soviet people did not lead to casualties. The USSR Mission sent the American side a note of protest demanding that the culprits be prosecuted.

Now this report by the American mission says that the shot was allegedly accidental and was fired in no way at the mission building. Ballistics experts have established, it is claimed, that the shot was fired at a distance of a mile from the building, which is shown by the inclined trajectory of the bullet's flight. Thus we have here a fresh, plain attempt by the White House to divest itself of the responsibility for the latest unsolved crime perpetrated against Soviet people on American soil.

GLAZUNOV: MILITARY FLIRTING WITH BEIJING 'DANGEROUS GAMBLE'

LD251616 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Britain's Defense Secretary Francis Pym is now on an official visit to Beijing. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Viktor Glazunov writes.

It is indicative that the visit comes immediately after the talks held in Washington by China's Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin. The general opinion is that the Washington talks marked a new turning point in cooperation between the United States and China. For the first time, Washington openly gave the green light to delivering American military equipment to China. True, this equipment is being shyly named nonoffensive. But as the newspaper LES ECHOS in Paris remarked sarcastically, to call military transport planes and telecommunications systems nonoffensive is rather hypocritic, considering the fact that no army can do without them.

And though the British are very skilled in hypocrisy, the present chief of the defense department prefers to act open. On arriving in Beijing, he said that Britain is ready to supply China with arms, including 70-100 vertical take-off Harrier planes, in which Beijing has long been interested. Thus both Washington and London are taking a course of open military cooperation with Beijing. On its part, Beijing has cast aside all camouflage, and is allying itself with those whom it recently branded as its mortal enemies. There is now, already, talk about joint parallel interests, and joint actions. As for joint actions, a very good example is the undeclared war against Afghanistan, organized by Washington together with Beijing. As far as interests and objectives are concerned, such words as joint and parallel should be viewed as camouflage.

The hawks in the West make no secret of the fact that with the help of China card, they hope to change the strategic balance of forces in the world in their favor. And in tune with that, Beijing says it is an honor to be called a Far Eastern member of NATO. What isn't clear, however, is the role Beijing intends to play: the part of the card or that of the player. And who is going to use whom? Realistically thinking observers point out how very unreliable China is as an ally. Much too often its enemies become friends, and friends enemies. And as the London ECONOMIST asks, what can stop the new giant groomed to offset Russia from turning against those who groomed it? What is especially dangerous is that Beijing is playing the game to its own rules, and those rules not only not exclude [as heard] war but presuppose it. It was only this month when talking to American newsmen, Deng Xiaoping confirmed Beijing's stake on war, in which as the Chinese leader said, China has nothing to lose. In such conditions, and considering the expansionist and hegemonistic aspirations of Beijing, a military flirt with it is a gamble dangerous to all who are playing the game.

'TEAM SPIRIT 80' EXERCISES BEGIN IN SOUTH KOREA

LD211950 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Sharonov reports:

"Field operations" of U.S. troops and the Seoul regime army began in the south of the Korean Peninsula today within the framework of the second stage of the "Team Spirit-80" exercises, which is to last for 17 days.

150,00 American troops and servicemen of the South Korean puppet army will test "in combat conditions" operations in cooperation for eventuality "of extraordinary circumstances in the Korean theatre of operations".

Pointing to a qualitatively new character of the Team Spirit-80 exercises local observers point out that these are a practical step in testing American plans of armed interference into affairs of other countries and are directly linked with preparations for putting into play the interventionist "rapid deployment corps". The DPRK press stresses that these provocative exercises are a direct threat to the Korean people and heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN ARMY

LD251419 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 March 1980 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Guarding the Revolution's Gains," a 600-word Col M. Ponomarev article marking the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. Ponomarev describes the creation and history of the Mongolian Army and outlines its development to the present day. He goes on: "As they prepare for the glorious jubilee, the Mongolian People's Army servicemen are demonstrating by their selfless martial labor their dedication to the cause of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. They are vigilantly watching the dangerous actions of the enemies of peace and social progress and the perfidious intrigues of the Beijing hegemonists. The Mongolian People's Army servicemen are responding to these intrigues by further increasing their military skill and with constant readiness to defend the Mongolian revolution's gains."

KABUL PAPER 'CONDEMNS' IMPERIALISTS 'NEUTRALIZATION' PLAN

LD251256 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 25 TASS--The Kabul NEW TIMES sharply condemns the policy of the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In an editorial article, the newspaper stresses that Afghanistan is an independent country, whose people treasure their freedom and are the masters of their destiny. Only Afghans will solve their own problems.

The malicious intrigues of the imperialist camp, the article says, seeking to impose their unilateral "neutralization" theory upon Afghanistan, are nothing but betrayal with regard to the Afghan people. It is indeed ridiculous, the newspaper remarks, that Washington, London, Beijing and Tel Aviv are shedding crocodile tears over the destiny of the Afghans. Meanwhile, the people of Afghanistan today know full well who is their friend and who is their enemy.

The enemies of Afghanistan, the newspaper goes on to say, using the hypocritical disguise of "defenders of Islam", are hatching criminal plans against the Moslem people of Afghanistan, flouting the holy religion of Islam. In this context the article warns the militaristic quarters of Pakistan, which has been converted into a base for subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that their hostile actions against revolutionary Afghanistan, will encounter a telling rebuff from the heroic Afghan people and all the progressive world.

Afghanistan knows of numerous instances which prove intervention by reaction and international imperialism in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the training of special mercenaries by American, British, Chinese, Pakistani, Israeli and Egyptian "instructors", the newspaper next says. Imperialist and hegemonistic quarters exploit the territory of Pakistan as a base not only for aggressive actions but also for justifying the conspiracies by the imperialist forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghinistan.

Afghanistan, the Kabul NEW TIMES emphasizes in conclusion, pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourhood, whose striking manifestation are the Soviet-Afghan friendly contacts. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is willing to establish good relations with other neighbouring countries on condition that they stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. As for the limited contingent of Soviet troops, that are in Afghanistan in keeping with the will of the Afghan people, the article emphasizes, it will return home as soon as imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has stopped.

MIRONOV REPORTS ON CONTINUING THREAT TO AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD251507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[L. Mironov Kabul dispatch: "Kabul: For the Defense of the Revolution"]

[Text] The process of normalization continues in Afghanistan. Plants, factories and state institutions are working, shops open and the newspapers and magazines are being printed. This does not mean, however, that the danger of an external agression, of interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan by American imperialism, Chinese chauvinists and reactionary circles of Pakistan has ceased to exist.

At a meeting in Qandahar where the counterrevolution tried recently to strain the situation, Asadolla Sarwari, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the deputy prime minister of the DRA, stated that the enemies of the April revolution plotting against Democratic Afghanistan are trying to prevent it from following the road of progress. They make raids, kill civilians and forcibly take people away to Pakistan. Therefore the revolutionary government consider it its main task at the present stage to ensure security. Hence the need for continued presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghan territory.

Resistance units are formed in different parts of Afghanistan in order to defend the republic from the counterrevolution. All patriots are admitted to these units on a voluntary basis.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD251934 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union's trade and economic cooperation with Afghanistan may serve as a good example of mutual advantage. This cooperation has expanded in particular since the victory of the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan. Our correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich, sent this report:

In the past 2 years the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has more than doubled and reached nearly 300 million roubles last year. Now the Soviet Union is Afghanistan's biggest trade partner--her share makes up more than half of the Afghan foreign trade.

Recently the two countries discussed economic problems in Moscow, which resulted in signing an agreement on goods exchange for this year. Under the agreement bilateral trade is to be 500 million roubles worth. The Soviet Union will provide Afghanistan with machinery, equipment, oil products, metals and other commodities that play an important role in Afghanistan's economic development. In its turn Afghanistan will supply the Soviet Union with natural gas, ore, cotton, leather, mineral fertilizers and other goods.

Particularly important are the agreements on deliveries to Afghanistan of Soviet oil products and natural gas supplies to the Soviet Union from Afghanistan.

All contracts between the two countries are signed on the principles of mutual benefit and on the basis of world prices. The increase in the Afghan natural gas export will considerably raise the country's revenues, which will promote its economic development and (?increase) the people's living standards.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD252337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A press conference of the members of the trade union delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is in our country at the invitation of the AUCCTU took place in Moscow today. Here is what (Abdorrazaq Bezgur), leader of the delegation, said:

In the time that we have been in the Soviet Union, (Abdorrazaq Bezgur) said, we have had the good fortune to become more acquainted with your wonderful country. It was very useful for us to have talks and conversations with representatives of Soviet trade union organizations. Their rich experience will undoubtedly help us to create a similarly effective organisation of working people.

Answering a question about what caused the intrigues of imperialism against the Afghan revolution, (Abdorrazaq Bezgur) said: The failure of the attempts of imperialist circles to turn Afghanistan from the revolutionary path in the first months after the victory of the revolution in 1978 and the later unmasking of Amin, the placeman of reaction, aroused the malice and hatred of the enemies of the Afghan people. They wanted to see them oppressed and unhappy just as before. Undeclared war against Afghanistan is being waged by Beijing hegemonists as well as by U.S. imperialism. China is also trying to turn back the development of Afghanistan with the help of the arms and instructors supplied to the Afghan counterrevolution which has entrenched itself in Pakistan. But all of these attempts, (Abdorrazaq Bezgur) noted, are doomed to failure.

VARIATION TO AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

Comparison of the item entitled "Afghan Government Issues Statement on Refugees" published in the 20 March 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1 with the TASS report published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 March 1980 under the headline "Afghan Government Statement" reveals the following variation:

Page D 2, first paragraph, line three PRAVDA omits.... They will be ... through the end of the paragraph.

PRAVDA REPORTS INDIRA GANDHI INTERVIEW WITH MAINICHI

LD251143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 March--The newspaper MAINICHI today published an interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Concerning the international situation, the Indian head of government expressed serious concern at the exacerbation of tension in various parts of the world. I. Gandhi stressed particularly that arms deliveries to countries bordering on India are "stepping up tension and encouraging those who are opposed to improving relations between states in the region."

In the Indian Ocean, the prime minister said, an increase can be observed in the number of military bases and a buildup in the might of the U.S. naval forces. "All this is detrimental to the cause of peace and security in the region and therefore to its economic development," I Gandhi stressed.

Sharply condemning deliveries of American and Chinese weapons to Pakistan, I. Gandhi stated: "The granting of military aid to Pakistan will not be to that country's advantage internally or in the international sphere. We have sufficient grounds for being concerned at the increase in Pakistan's military potential. Since obtaining independence Pakistan has already resorted to aggression against us three times, using weapons granted to it by other countries."

I. Gandhi condemned the unseemly role played by China and Pakistan in exacerbating tension in South Asia. It is quite clear, she stressed, that China's and Pakistan's provoking of the escalation of "cold war" is not a "reasonable act." The prime minister also expressed concern at the still unresolved border issues between India and the PRC. As is known, Beijing continues to illegally occupy a substantial section of Indian territory, thereby preventing the normalization of relations between the two neighboring countries.

Dwelling on Indian-Kampuchean relations, I. Gandhi reasserted India's support for the Kampuchean Government in the shape of the National United Front for National Salvation headed by Heng Samrin. India's policy is to recognize the government which is effectively in control of the country, the Indian head of government noted.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN ISLAMABAD

LD252338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Peoli Malmierca is holding talks in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has recently spoken in favor of talks in order to find ways to reduce tension in the region. In this connection AFP reports that the Cuban minister's talks will reveal whether Ziaul Haq's statements are sincere.

SRI LANKA COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN COLOMBO

LD260920 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Colombo, March 26, TASS--The Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka opened here today. Taking part in the congress are over 500 delegates. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka K.P. Silva submitted to the discussion of the participants of the congress, which is to last for five days, the draft resolutions on the political situation in the country and on the present-day international situation.

The forum of the communists of Sri Lanka is attended by foreign delegations and representatives of communist and workers' parties.

CPSU Delegation

LD241401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow today for Colombo at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation will take part in the work of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka.

FIRYUBIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD251259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 March--A USSR Foreign Ministry delegation headed by N.P. Firyubin arrived here today to hold the regular consultations between the foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

FADEYEV VIEWS TASKS FACING LAO PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD251553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report: "Republic on the March"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane, March--The Lao people are now celebrating the 25th anniversary of their militant Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. Under its leadership, the once backward colonial country is building the foundations of a socialist society and consolidating people's power and developing and improving the economy.

Founded on 22 March 1955 on the basis of the Lao section of the Communist Party of Indochina, the LPRP is the party of the working class and stands on the firm positions of Marxism-Leninism. The Lao communists' general course is aimed at strengthening the militant fraternal solidarity with the peoples of Indochina and the close cooperation with the socialist states and the collaboration with the world's progressive forces.

At the present stage the Lao working people are faced with important economic, social and political and cultural tasks. The Seventh LPRP Central Committee Plenum set specific goals for the elaboration of the first 5-year plan in the country's history--the plan for the national economy's development for 1981 through 1985. Complex work is being performed. After all, the implementation of socialist transformations, and the Laotians' strenuous creative labor are being performed under conditions of resistance to the forces of international reaction. This was indicated at the Second Session of the Lao Front for National Construction--the country's most mass-based political organization--in February.

LPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, who delivered the report at the session, noted that under the conditions of the existing military threat against the republic the Lao people are receiving a large amount of aid from the socialist countries. He voiced sincere thanks for the inestimable contribution made by the peoples of these states to the establishment and development of the republic's national economy and defense capability.

K. Phomvihan noted that the Lao people's combat friendship with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples has become an insuperable obstacles to the implementation of the aggressive designs nurtured against the Indochinese countries by the forces of imperialism and reaction. He noted in particular that the Beijing ruling circles have recently been threatening Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity. But the people of this country and their revolutionary gains have a reliable rear guard--the fraternal countries of Indochina, the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal socialist states and democratic and progressive forces of the world.

"The fraternal countries' aid and support not only enables the republic to strengthen its positions in the international arena and struggle against its enemies' dangerous actions," the Lao journalist Vongvirat says, "it has become an important material force which accelerates the building of the foundations of socialism in my motherland. Without true friends it would be extremely difficult to wrest Laos from cheerless poverty and backwardness. You recall that in 1975 through 1979 a whole series of treaties and agreements were signed on economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland. Since 1976 Laos representatives have been taking part as observers in the work of CEMA. The life-creating force of solidarity is felt in the most diverse aspects of Laos' life."

"The LPDR is cooperating in a particularly diversified and active way with the Soviet Union," Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the LPDR, noted in a talk with Soviet correspondents in Vientiane. "The USSR has rendered and continues to render selfless aid to the countries struggling for national independence. The Communist Party, government and Soviet people have constantly helped the Lao people in their 30 years of struggle for national liberation and against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. The USSR rendered Laos even greater support and aid in the 4 years it has been building a new life. Our people rate highly and treasure their friendship with the great land of the soviets."

The LPDR is actively pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course. Its main salients are the consolidation of ties with the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the strengthening of solidarity with the nonalined countries and the expansion of cooperation with all those who respect Laos's independence and sovereignty.

Special relations link the country with Vietnam and Kampuchea. This was stated convincingly recently in Vientiane by the head of the People's Republic of Kampuchea delegation, Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council and defense minister of Kampuchea. He emphasized that cooperation and friendship between the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples helped to thwart the designs of the Beijing authorities who tried to annex the Indochinese countries to attain their great-power expansionists goals. Pen Sovan noted in particular that the intensification of cooperation among the three countries in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres is of tremendous significance for the creation of a peaceful situation in Indochina.

The LPDR and the republic's government pay attention to the development of friendly ties with the countries of Southeast Asia. By its active foreign policy Laos is making its contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability and the development of good-neighborly relations in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

The republic has something to be proud of, but of course that does not mean that there are no unresolved questions in the republic. The grave heritage from the past is making itself felt. Laos embarked on the implementation of social transformations essentially under conditions of subsistence farming. According to UN figures, before the victory of the revolution Laos was among the world's 25 most backward countries. And the 20 years of imperialist aggression? That is why the Seventh LPRP Central Committee Plenum noted that the heavy burden of the past cannot be eliminated easily, that the forthcoming tasks demand as never before a constructive, selfless approach to the matter. The party can see clearly the unresolved problems and the heights which must be scaled first.

Not to fear difficulties and to rectify errors and miscalculations promptly--that is what the LPRP teaches the working people. Its seventh plenum noted that labor productivity in the republic is still low, that extremes have sometimes been allowed in the cooperative movement, and there have been several discrepancies in the prices policy. The LPRP has outlined a number of measures aimed at abolishing shortcomings, and stepping up the responsibility of enterprise leaders and collectives for the results of economic activity.

Today the republic is on the march. Under the leadership of their recognized vanguard--the LPRP--the Lao working people are achieving new successes in defending the gains of the revolution and implementing socioeconomic transformations.

U.S. PRC ATTEMPT TO DESTABILIZE SITUATION IN BURMA

ID241403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Artamonov dispatch under the rubric "Letter From Rangoon": "The Provocateurs' Trademark"]

[Text] Predominantly Buddhist Burma has been famous for its religious tolerance since time immemorial. Back at the time of the ancient Burmese kings, Muslims settled in various parts of the country and built their places of worship. The Burmese Constitution, adopted in 1974, enshrined Burmese citizens' rights to worship freely and to perform religious ceremonies. In Burma it is frequently possible to see the cupolas of Buddhist pagodas next to Muslim minarets.

In recent years a total of more than 700,000 copies of various items of literature on Islam have been published, the Koran has been translated into Burmese and an Arabic edition is being prepared. Burma's Muslims and Buddhists are working together to build a new society free of racial or religious discrimination.

Burma's enemies have made repeated attempts to upset this traditional harmony. The British colonialists made use of the "divide and rule" policy, exploiting religious differences and setting peoples against one another. This technique has now been borrowed by the Beijing leaders, who are trying to play on nationalistic feelings, to set the religious communities at odds with one another and to inspire separatist tendencies. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown's recent visit to Beijing had a swift impact on Burma: The country came under even greater pressure from China's expansionist policy, this time with a clear U.S. emphasis. This new attack by hostile forces on a peace-loving state coincided with a propaganda ballyhoo raised by Washington in "defense" of Islam in order to cover up the increasing U.S. military and political expansion in the Near and Middle East and in South Asia.

The Islamic Conference of countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, whose participants included representatives of Burma's Muslim organizations, was recently held in Kuala Lumpur. The Burmese leadership sent an official delegation at the invitation of the Malaysian Government in the belief that the aim of the conference was to discuss the purely religious problems of Muslim communities. But the clearly political overtones of the subsequent discussions were such as to leave no one in any doubt that this was a deliberate provocation and an attempt by certain circles to use the Islamic forum for the purpose of interfering in some countries' internal affairs in order to foment religious rivalries among those countries' populations. Burma was among those chosen as a target of slander and insinuations.

Burmese delegation spokesman (Sayya Chay), member of the Central Council for Islamic Affairs, told journalists at a press conference in Rangoon how the Kuala Lumpur conference was gatecrashed by two men by the name of (Ariffa) and (Zakhariya) (alias (Kin Maung), former Burmese refugees. The two men, who had thrown in their lot with extremist organizations, made a bid to represent Burma at the conference. They even gained access to the platform in order to spread slanderous fabrications about the situation of the Muslims in Burma. It turns out that (Ariffa) and (Zakhariya) made similar provocative attacks against Burma on the eve of the Islamic Conference organization's international session in Pakistan, where a resolution condemning Burma was adopted on the basis of their fabrications.

According to a report in the Burmese newspaper GUARDIAN, the self-styled "representatives" of Burma arrived in Kuala Lumpur using Bangladesh passports. On learning of this the Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs contacted the Burmese ambassador in Dacca and gave him an assurance that there would be a special investigation into the circumstances in which (Ariffa) and (Zakhariya) obtained Bangladesh passports. Passports were declared invalid.

The Burmese press also reports that the two provocateurs had previously engaged in subversive activities among religious dissidents in Burma's Arakan National Region which borders on Bangladesh and is densely populated with Muslims who settled in the region at various times during the British colonial period and wars. Stirring up religious passions (Ariffa) and (Zakhariya) directly or indirectly worked together with the Beijing expansionists, whose hirelings are systematically carrying out armed incursions in the expectation of separating Arakan from Burma.

One thing is clear: These actions fall within the framework of a U.S.-Chinese political alliance whose aims are common to both Washington and Beijing. This alliance seeks to destabilize the internal situation in Burma, thereby creating favorable conditions for encroachments on its independent foreign policy.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO 12 MSZMP CONGRESS

LD251436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the 12th MSZMP Congress:

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee is sending its warm comradely greetings to the delegates of the 12th MSZMP Congress, to Hungarian communists and to the Hungarian working people and wishes fruitful work to the congress.

On behalf of the communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union, we express feelings of fraternal friendship and respect to the vanguard of the working class and the whole people, the party of Hungarian communists, under whose tried and tested leadership for 36 years of the construction of a new society in Hungary the foundations of socialism were laid and consolidated, social production was multiplied many times and a high standard of the people's well-being and culture has been attained.

Consistently implementing the Leninist teaching on the leading role of the working class and its party in society, linking the use of the general laws of socialist development with regard for the country's national characteristics and resting on the trust and support of the people's masses, the MSZMP is directing with confidence the solutions of ever-larger tasks in the construction of developed socialism.

Our party and the Soviet people praise and highly value the contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic and Hungarian communists to the strengthening of the unity and the development of many-sided cooperation among the socialist community, to improvement of the activities of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, to the struggle for making the international situation more healthy and to the fight for peace and the people's security.

The MSZMP is a militant detachment of the international communist and workers' movement and comes out actively for the further strengthening of its cohesion on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and for a widening of the interactivity of all the forces of peace, democracy and socialism. It continues and develops the traditions of proletarian internationalism. The principled line of the MSZMP in the solution of the tasks of internal development and on the world arena have gained for it great international authority.

Dear comrades, friends, the inviolable ties of friendship, the unity of views and purpose and loyalty to the ideals of communism unite our parties. We are convinced that the all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, which meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and the whole socialist community, and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, will continue to develop and strengthen.

We wish you further successes in constructive work under the sign of the triumph of the ideas of communism and in the attainment of the aims which the program-statement of the MSZMP has outlined, in the construction of a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

Long live the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party!

Let the fraternal friendship and unity of the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet and the Hungarian people, grow stronger!

Long live peace and communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

HUNGARY'S PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC TASKS

LD260825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents S. Dardykin, B. Rodionov report under the rubric "Toward the 12th MSZMP Congress: "The Path of Creativity and Progress"]

[Excerpts] Budapest--The party is greeting its 12th congress in a state of ideological and organizational cohesion, with the trust and effective support of the entire people.

The congress has been preceded by major preparatory work, which has taken place in an elevated and business-like atmosphere. The discussion of the MSZMP Central Committee precongress theses, which took place at all levels of the party, from primary to district organizations, proved a committed, creative debate of a truly nationwide character.

"The thousands of specific proposals heard at party meetings and conferences and put forward in the many letters which have reached the Central Committee," Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said in a talk with journalists, "indicate the high degrees of responsibility with which communists and all the working people have approached the matter of defining future tasks in socialist building and also the masses' political activeness."

During the discussion of the precongress theses complete approval was expressed of the MSZMP's foreign policy line and Hungary's active peace-loving policy--an important factor in strengthening detente and the climate of trust in Europe. Hungarian communists regard it as their most important task to strengthen the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA states. In this connection the significance of last year's visit to Budapest by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is particularly stressed.

The socialist countries are fighting in a single formation against the counteroffensive by the forces of "cold war" and against attempts to bury detente and change the world equilibrium of forces in favor of imperialism. As the recent visit to Moscow by the Hungarian foreign minister showed once again, Hungary too takes a firm stand in this struggle.

The years which have passed since the last, 11th MSZMP Congress have been a period of further development of the Hungarian national economy, expansion and modernization of the material and technical base of socialism and important social measures. National income growth is being achieved entirely and wholly through increasing labor productivity. In all economic work the main emphasis is placed on improving the structure of production and the quality of products, increasing their competitiveness and improving the efficiency of economic activity.

At the same time Hungarian communists do not ignore existing difficulties which complicate the conditions of economic activity. As well as exhausting reserves of manpower--and this is due above all to the situation in the world fuel and energy market--Hungary imports one-half of the energy sources it needs. And although the reliability of Soviet deliveries of oil, gas, petroleum products and also electric power, as people in Hungary note, has alleviated the problem, the change in the correlation of prices on the world market is making itself felt.

The Hungarian communists' party stresses that ways of overcoming the difficulties must be sought above all in the fuller utilization of internal reserves and in improving the economic mechanism. Economic activity, the MSZMP Central Committee theses say, must be focussed on a more intensive increase in social production efficiency. The consolidation of successes achieved in improving the working people's living standards and securing social gains also depends directly on this.

A great deal of attention is being devoted in Hungary to improving the structure of industrial production. The priority task is to increase the proportion of profitable production of high quality articles which can stand competition in any market. Unprofitable, disadvantageous production, the party documents stress, must be gradually curtailed, releasing the manpower which is now in such short supply. Such work is under way and is bearing fruit. As examples one can cite many well-known enterprises which are boldly and resolutely adopting advanced management methods and the achievements of science and technology, not fearing to take a justified risk when necessary. Examples are Tungsram, Raba and the Babolna agricultural....

An important condition of resolving economic problems, our Hungarian friends believe, is the fuller utilization of the advantages of socialist integration and the international division of labor, and the development of such progressive forms of cooperation as specialization and production sharing. The long-term program which has just been signed in Budapest for the development of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Hungary, which defines the strategy for our economic cooperation through 1990, is of great significance.

In the course of the preparations for the congress a great deal has been said about the need for reasonable savings and careful economic management. The requirement for savings is interpreted broadly in Hungary. It means not only the careful utilization of material resources, energy and raw materials, but also saving manpower and working time. In a talk with us Ferenc Trethon, Hungarian minister of labor, closely associated the question of manpower distribution with the long-term requirement for improving the structure of production. Labor resources, he noted, the shortage of which is becoming increasingly perceptible, must be directed above all to those sectors where efficient production is possible.

Hungarian communists and the country's working people are aware of the complexity of the tasks facing them. It is these tasks which have been taken as the guideline in defining the aims of the socialist competition launched throughout the country in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

AGREEMENT ON POWER ENGINEERING SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

LD221420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A document has been signed in Budapest on the main directions of the development of specialization and cooperation in the sphere of power engineering machine building between the Soviet Union and Hungary up to the year 1990. The agreement envisages mutual deliveries of power engineering equipment for atomic power stations and joint development projects on a number of scientific-technical problems.

The following figures which our correspondent was given at the USSR Power Machine Building Ministry are evidence of the increasing contacts between our countries: The overall volume of economic activity in this industry between Hungary and the Soviet Union in the 10th 5-Year Plan rose 13-fold.

PLANNING CHIEF ON USSR-BULGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSAY

LD251047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Article by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee: "Following a Course of Cooperation and Rapprochement"]

[Text] Sofia--The Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was concluded 18 March 32 years ago. It became an effective instrument and firm foundation in the development of truly fraternal relations between our countries. The policy of comprehensive Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation reflected in it was enshrined and developed in the new treaty of alliance signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov in Sofia 12 May 1967. Analyzing the results of the path traveled, the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria have every right to say that the treaty is working well, the process of our countries' rapprochement is developing confidently and their close cooperation is yielding increasingly rich fruits.

The emergence of the world socialist system, which was an event of tremendous revolutionary significance, resulted in the formation of a fundamentally new type of interstate relations.

The comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is an example of such relations. Its forms are multifaceted, and its significance, profoundness and beneficialness for both countries and for the socialist community as a whole are universally recognized. The effectiveness of cooperation is particularly evident in the economic sphere.

In the past three decades the pace of development of material production in Bulgaria has been one of the highest in the world. Our economic potential has increased many times over as a result. Thus, national income has increased more than 10-fold. Previously one of the most backward countries in Europe, over the years of people's power Bulgaria has become an industrially developed country with modern large-scale agriculture and high living standards for the people.

All this was made possible because our Communist Party creatively applying the Soviet Union's experience, in a historically short time industrialized the country, reorganized and modernized agriculture and consistently pursued a policy of reequipping the economy on the basis of increasingly modern equipment and efficient technology.

Our country's close cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is strengthening yearly on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, is a powerful factor in the republic's socioeconomic progress and the national economy's dynamic development. All this has been reflected, in particular, in the deepening of production specialization and cooperation and the rapid increase in mutual commodity exchange.

I will cite the following eloquent fact. This year 4,090 kilowatt-hours of electricity per capita will be generated in our country. Thus, in terms of this very important indicator Bulgaria is joining the ranks of the world's foremost states. I will note a significant circumstance: Almost all our energy capacities have been created with the USSR's assistance. Construction of a nuclear power station is continuing. Fully provided with Soviet equipment, it will generate more than 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. The USSR makes a tremendous contribution to the development of such decisive sectors of modern industry as metallurgy, chemicals, construction materials production and a number of others.

The results of our countries' cooperation in forming and strengthening Bulgarian machine building merit special attention. Over the years of socialist building it has developed exceptionally dynamically and played a decisive role in our republic's general progress. Production specialization and cooperation within the CEMA framework, primarily with the USSR, was an important condition for the creation and progress of machine building. We acquired the possibility of organizing the production of output in large series and at a high technical level. Sectors such as electronics, electrical engineering, transport machine building, shipbuilding and others emerged in Bulgaria.

Whereas in the past machine building was essentially lacking in the structure of Bulgaria's national economy, it now makes the chief contribution to the creation of the country's national income and provides approximately one-half of all our export resources. On the basis of this sector the national economy is being reequipped on modern lines and social labor productivity is growing. Skilled cadres are being forged here.

The fruitful results of fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR manifest themselves most graphically precisely in the fact that Bulgaria has created a modern economy in which machine building and the chemical industry are of leading significance, as well as in the fact that our country stands alongside economically developed states in terms of foreign trade commodity turnover. This year machine building and the chemical industry, which are our main vectors of scientific and technical progress, will provide 40-45 percent of all Bulgaria's industrial output. As regards Bulgaria's foreign trade ties, commodity exports and imports this year will amount to R1,300 per capita. The USSR accounts for approximately 55-60 percent of our entire foreign trade volume.

The most characteristic features of cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR are its scale, dynamism and continuous improvement in accordance with the new tasks of socialist and communist building and the demands of the scientific and technical revolution.

The services of our communist parties and their central committees headed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, which elaborated, and are consistently implementing, the policy of all-round rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, are inestimable. The general scheme of specialization and cooperation in the material production sphere between our countries through 1990 was elaborated and approved in accordance with that policy and with a view to its realization in the economic sphere.

Today economic, sceintific and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries is acquiring fundamentally new features and assuming broader scope and depth. The chief, most important thing is that the two countries' efforts are being concentrated in determining production sectors. It is important that these sectors will develop on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, above all in the sphere of microelectronics, mocrobiology, waste-free technologies and so forth. In those production sectors where specialization has already taken place, it will enjoy further progress with regard for the accumulated experience and favorable natural conditions.

The raw materials and energy problems, which will be resolved by means of further deepening cooperation, are especially important. Nuclear power and production of solid fuel, above all low-calorie coal, will enjoy preferential development in Bulgaria. In this way he will be making more efficient use of our own energy sources.

In metallurgy effort will be concentrated on increasing production of high-quality products, including powder metallurgy products.

A few words about the chemical industry. The USSR specializes in the production of energy-intensive output, while in Bulgaria low-tonnage chemistry, microbiology and pharmaceutics will enjoy preferential development. The thorough processing of raw materials and more extensive production of high-quality output will be the main directions in the further progress of this important sector of Bulgaria's national economy.

Specialization and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in machine building and electronics will be conducted at a qualitatively new level.

For Bulgaria the next 5-year plan will be one of scientific and technical progress. Sound preconditions for social labor productivity growth will be created in this basis--which will open up new possibilities for raising the people's living standards. Thus the cycle is completed: "cooperation-development of material base--growth of production efficiency--rising living standards." In this our cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union is a powerful factor accelerating the country's progress.

The broadening of the scale of cooperation, the improvement of the two countries' economic structures and the deepening of production specialization and collaboration also demand new forms of cooperation. In addition to improving activities in coordinating long-term national economic plans and drafting and adopting long-term trade agreements, direct links between our states' ministries and economic organizations are acquiring broad scope. They are developing their joint work on the basis of long-term comprehensive programs and agreements on production specialization and collaboration and scientific and technical cooperation.

Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is founded on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fraternal mutual assistance and mutual advantage. Our cooperation, as experience shows, is always aimed at shaping a highly efficient national economic structure, rapidly developing the economy, utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and constantly raising the working people's material and cultural living standards--in other words, at the great cause of socialist and communist building.

BOVIN: KDP CLOSURE TYPIFIES MAOIST MOVEMENT NOW

LD261035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article under the rubric "Apt Comments": "Funeral Without a Band"]

[Text] The other day a report filtered into the FRG press that a congress of the Maoist Communist Party of Germany [KDP] had decided to disband the "party." At present this event in itself lies outside politics. For a long time now Maoist groups--in the context of countries of developed capitalism--have had one foot in the grave, and their political influence is practically nil. All the same, it is worth devoting a few words to the KDP's self-disbandment--this funeral without a band which again testifies to Maoism's bankruptcy and Beijing's lack of principles.

Let us remember the sixties. That was when the Chinese were trying to achieve the Maoization and ideological transformation of the international communist movement. Beijing declared itself the center of world revolution. Demands emanated from there for "uncompromising" struggle against imperialism and practically calling for the masses to be led into armed uprising everywhere. The course of peaceful coexistence was loudly cursed as "revisionist heresy."

The communist movement rejected the Maoists' adventurist line. However, they still managed to install pro-Beijing groupings in more than 40 countries. The history of the revolutionary movement has repeatedly come up against similar bursts of mutinous, anarchic sentiments. It was clear that the logic of the objective course of events would not fail to sweep away ultraleftist ideas and cause crisis and collapse in Maoist groups and organizations.

And that is what happened. The disintegration of the pro-Beijing "fifth column" was speeded up by the radical reassessment of slogans in Beijing itself. "Superrevolutionaries" was replaced there by the unprincipled policy of alinement with imperialist powers, support for NATO and rapprochement with all kinds of reactionary regimes in Third World countries. Whereas in the sixties the Maoists were trying to attack the communist movement "from the left," from the positions of the struggle against "revisionism," from the early seventies a transition to different tactics began. Beijing figures are prepared to declare themselves "nonalined" or even "self-managing" [samonpravlyayushchiysya] and they will bow and scrape before anyone merely to clean up their strained reputation a bit and demonstrate the "breadth" and flexibility of their views and their policy.

As far as "flexibility" is concerned, all records have been broken here, of course. Today even the Albanians are describing the turn in Beijing's policy as "something cynical, shameless, scandalous and ultratreacherous." If the Chinese needed leftists of a West European or, say, Latin American stamp, they gave them money and feted them in Beijing. Times have changed now. The former heralds of Maoist wisdom are receding into political nonexistence....

The KPD congress closed, and I do not know what the delegates said. But they can hardly have had a good word for their former patrons. They probably had quite different words for them.

JOURNALIST GIVEN WARNING AGAINST "IRRESPONSIBLE' REPORTING

LD251345 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 13 LD

[Ismael Lopez Munoz dispatch: "Second Soviet Warning to EL PAIS' Correspondent in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--An official spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday personally conveyed a "verbal warning" to the EL PAIS correspondent in the USSR, alleging that our paper has recently been publishing articles which can be considered anti-Soviet and referring to one in particular, signed by this correspondent and published in this paper on 8 March concerning the dissatisfaction among the Soviet population with the generalized shortage of essential commodities, "whose aim in publishing these data is to prompt unfriendly feelings among the Spanish people toward the Soviet people."

The EL PAIS correspondent was received at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, following a telephone call 24 hours earlier, by Second Secretary of the Press Department V.V. Fralov and an assistant, P.V. Menshikov. He was asked not to use the tape recorder he had with him and the following note was read to him: "Recently articles have been appearing in El PAIS containing anti-Soviet and false assertions about the USSR. The latest example is an article by its Moscow correspondent published on 8 March. There can be no doubt that the publication of this information is aimed at creating unfriendly feelings among the Spanish people toward the Soviet people, which does not contribute to the normal development of relations between the countries--a duty which should be met in the activity of any journalist whose government signed the Helsinki accords.

"This is not the first time," the verbal note continues, "that we personally have had to draw your attention to such matters. We trust that you will draw your own conclusions and in the future will not abuse the confidence which our country grants you. We would like you to inform your newspaper of the reason for this visit."

This is the second time that the EL PAIS Moscow correspondent has received a verbal warning from Soviet Foreign Ministry officials.

The government daily IZVESTIYA recently published an article signed by E. Kovalev, apparently a CPSU Central Committee aide, accusing the EL PAIS correspondent of irresponsible reporting.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENT SURROUNDING OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Meeting of National Committees

LD222108 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, March 22, TASS--Representatives of the national Olympic committees of 15 countries of Western Europe and the USA confirmed the determination to do everything so that sportsmen of their countries could freely participate in the 22nd Summer Olympics in accordance with the Olympic Charter and rules.

This is said in a statement of participants in the second consultative meeting of the national Olympic committees of countries of Western Europe that was held in Brussels.

The statement points to the need of ensuring the presence of sportsmen of these countries at the Moscow Olympics for which they were preparing for long, and preserving independence and continuity of the Olympic movement.

It is stressed in the statement that in accordance with the Charter of the International Olympic Movement, every national Olympic committee has the exclusive right to decide freely the question of the participation of its sportsmen in the Olympics.

Representatives of the national Olympic committees declared categorically against the holding of any sports competitions that would be replacing the Olympics.

Council of European States Conference

LD251317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Despite Pressure"]

[Text] Paris, 21 March--A conference of the Council of European Countries' sports ministers has ended in Strasbourg. It was convened under pressure from the U.S. administration, which, as is well-known, is issuing provocative demands for a "boycott" of the summer Olympics in Moscow.

At the end of the conference its chairman G.R. Baum, FRG minister of the interior, who is responsible for sporting questions in the West German Government, pointed out that the representatives of only 3 of the 21 Council of Europe countries had stated that their governments were prepared to follow the United States in boycotting the Moscow Olympics. This group comprises Britain, the Netherlands and Portugal.

This fact, in observers' assessment, is proof that the crude pressure exerted by the United States on its partners in West Europe is coming up against serious resistance. Thus, for instance, J.-P. Soisson, France's minister for youth, sport and leisure, stated: "The French Government has no intention of interfering in sporting affairs and leaves it up to the International Olympic Committee and France's National Olympic Committee to decide whether or not French athletes should participate in the Moscow Olympics."

MOSCOW PERSIAN: SAVCHENKO SCORES SHAH'S FLIGHT TO EGYPT

NC251435 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "Why Do They Rescue the Executioner of the Iranian People?"]

[Text] When the delegation of Iranian lawyers arrived in Panama with documents for the shah's extradition to Iran to stand trial, the Carter administration thought of a plan to rescue its faithful servant from Panama and conceal him in a safer place. According to Western media the former shah of Iran fled from Panama and was welcomed with open arms by another one of Washington's slaves who holds no less a position than the shah: namely, Anwar as-Sadat. Although the U.S. State Department muttered unintelligibly that the United States was not involved in this flight, no one has any doubt about the identity of those who arranged the escape.

The Iranian Government had previously announced on Saturday that according to available information, well-known American friends of the former shah, Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller, were attempting to effect the shah's escape from Panama in order to prevent his extradition to Iran. We also know that Hamilton Jordan, one of Carter's closest aides, flew to Panama especially to arrange the former shah's escape. To cap it all, the former shah left Panama in a plane especially hired for the purpose by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, stopping at the U.S. air base on the Azores Islands for refuelling. Even the Iranian Government's warning that should any attempted escape by the shah prove successful it would once again delay the solving of the hostage's issue did not prevent Washington's involvement. By arranging the flight of the former shah to Egypt, Washington showed its insulting defiance of the will of the Iranian nation, the nation which has made the return of the criminal shah and the billions he plundered one of the basic conditions of the solution of the U.S.-Iranian conflict.

Washington has once again clearly shown that it is not inclined toward a just solution to the conflict. According to all indications, Washington hopes for more from military force than discussions. Dear listeners, what is the cause of this loving sympathy for the executioner of the Iranian people? The United States is prepared, for his sake, to forget even the fate of the American hostages in Tehran; those very hostages of whom, if we are to believe Carter's words, he thinks night and day. Yes, the reason is that the trial of the criminal shah will inevitably turn into that of the United States itself, exposing the extent of its participation in the shah's regime. U.S. imperialism will once again be seen by the world as the most fierce of colonialists unparalleled in history, an enemy of peace, freedom and progress of nations, which overthrew the legitimate Mossadeq government and placed Mohammad Reza in power. The United States also created an organization of pressure called SAVAK with whose aid the shah ruled. Hundreds of thousands killed, hundreds of thousands maimed and hundreds of thousands of lives down the drain is the result of the activities of this hellish organization of the shah and Washington.

The shah's regime had turned Iran into a field for the activities of U.S. monopolies: The U.S. military complex alone, by selling expensive armaments for which Iran had no use, plundered $40 billion from the Iranian treasury. The shah and his supporters also mercilessly plundered the Iranian nation, and U.S. banks became the most important agents for depositing this plundered wealth.

For example the Chase Manhatten Bank, which is under the control of the Rockefellers, is still keeping safe $15-25 billion of the Pahlavi wealth.

The shah was one of the leading servants of Washington against the struggles for national freedom by the Middle Eastern countries; not even one U.S. adventure in the region took place without the participation of the shah regime. It is possible that the shah might reveal a great many things and therefore the United States cannot allow his trial.

However, Washington's efforts are not aimed only at concealing its black deeds in Iran and elsewhere. It is not accidental that the shah has arrived in Egypt, so close to Iran, at the time when a large U.S. fleet has been stationed by Iranian shores and when Washington is increasingly talking of armed intervention in the affairs of your country. It is not accidental that the shah's flight to Egypt has caused concern to observers. Is it not significant that the U.S. wants to use him somehow for its military intervention against the Iranian revolution? In any case, U.S. activities to take the shah from Panama to Egypt have undoubtedly raised the anger and concern of the Iranian people.

MOSCOW ARABIC: ASYLUM TO SHAH VIEWED AS 'SERVICE' TO ANTI-ARAB FORCES

LD251925 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpt] It is not by chance that Washington, which tries to protect the former shah from the anger and wrath of the Iranian people, should send him to Cairo. The Egyptian regime has been able to serve the United States in anti-Arab issues and cooperates with many of the measures of imperialism and Zionism which are contrary to the interests of the Egyptians and all Arabs. Indeed, an attempt is being made in the government statement issued in Cairo to justify the shah and even to consider him as friend of the Arab peoples. Official Cairo tries to invert the facts, but the Arab world knows that the former shah closely cooperated with the Israeli invaders. During the shah regime, Iran was the main oil exporter to Israel. This policy came to an end thanks to the Iranian revolution. That is why giving asylum to the former shah is nothing but a service rendered to the anti-Arab forces and an aggression against any one supporting the just question of the Arabs. This is the attitude of the new Iran which is being defied by the As-Sadat regime.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER SEEKS GOOD RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC251313 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Mar 80 NC

[Remarks by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Iliodor Anatolyevich Kulev, on Soviet-Iranian trade relations--recording in Russian fading to Persian translation]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union exerts all efforts in current relations between our country and Iran to create the necessary grounds for their progress and security, and so that Iran may become a powerful, independent, peace-loving and good neighbor of our country. But unfortunately there are those in Iran, namely some of the country's leaders, who have now--contrary to historic reality--started the imaginary theory of struggling with the two superpowers. It is difficult to imagine that one cannot clearly see the difference between the policy of the United States and that of the Soviet Union.

Following the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, new political and economic conditions have been created which, we think, are favorable for the future development of beneficial joint cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, this will be an answer to the basic problems of the two nations.

Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, which is an integral part of the country's relations, plays an important role in the consolidation of the bases for Iran's economic independence and in the creation of more trust between the two neighboring countries, which have different social and political systems. The Soviet Union is prepared, in the future too, to strive for the preservation and development of these deep-rooted good relations, but this also depends on Iran's policy.

I seize this opportunity to extend, once again, my sincere Now Ruz wishes to Radio Moscow listeners.

BANI-SADR 'DISTORTS' HISTORY OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

LD251242 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 25, TASS--President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr came out with another unfriendly statement with regard to the Soviet Union. In an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, he was distorting on purpose the history of relations between the USSR and Iran. Bani-Sadr was asserting that the USSR, allegedly, constitutes a threat to Iran.

Regrettably, such statements for no known reason are becoming an ever more frequent phenomenon in the political life of Tehran. It is hard to say what is the reason for this. In any case, it is not the policy of the Soviet Union that is maintaining traditionally goodneighbourly relations with Iran and that declares resolutely that it is against any outside interference in Iran's internal affairs in any form and under any pretext whatsoever.

KULIK SCORES 'FABRICATIONS' OVER SOVIET POLICY TOWARD IRAN

LD251944 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

["'Miracles' U.S. Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: The Washington POST opens its editorial article dealing with developments around Iran with an exclamation of surprise.

"It's fantastic!" one cannot help saying after reading that and tens of similar articles in American newspapers abundantly spiced with slanderous fabrications over the Soviet policy vis-a-vis Iran. There is an impression that their authors have set themselves the aim of turning the developments in the world today upside down, and have at the same time mixed up the roles played in the international arena by the Soviet Union and by the United States.

It turns out, according to them, that Iran and its neighbours have benefited from Washington's openly neocolonialist policy towards Iran throughout the whole of the post-war years, from the plunder of its natural wealth and support for the bloody shah's regime as well its armament with the aim of turning it into a gendarme of the Near East.

It turns out, according to them, that the more than 30 U.S. naval ships now plying in the Indian Ocean with missiles targetted at the Iranian coast, the threats to clamp down a sea blockade on Iran and the call to end trade with that country so as to strangle the Iranian revolution with the bony hand of hunger--are all being done for Iran's benefit and for ensuring its security.

One may, however, ask: Wherefrom does the menance to Iran stem? As we are speaking of "miracles", it turns out, according to them, from the Soviet Union. It turns out that Iran's territorial security is threatened most of all by its own geographical position, "too close territorial proximity" to the USSR. To "confirm" their inventions the American "miracle workers" are quoting the example of Afghanistan, intimidating Iran with the invention that the USSR allegedly strives to break to "warm seas and oil sources" through the territories of Afghanistan and Iran.

But the Iranians realize well that the Soviet-Iranian border has always been that of peace. From the very first days of its existence, the Soviet state has never craved either for oil or any other wealth of other states and other peoples. But if one goes through the pages of history, we will see that the USA has quite a different service record. Both the neighbours of the United States and Iran situated on the opposite side of the globe have learnt in practice the essence of Washington's hegemonic policy.

As far as references to Afghanistan are concerned, one shall not forget that the Afghan people was faced with external aggression, which had been engineered by the USA, China and Pakistan, with an undeclared war which jeopardized the very existence of Afghanistan as an independent state. One can ask with good reason in this connection would the turning of the neighbour Afghan territory into a springboard for American provocations meet the security interests of Iran itself and the interests of the development of the Iranian revolution? This would have undoubtedly happened, had the Soviet Union not come to Afghanistan's aid.

The principled stand taken by the USSR on this issue has not only foiled the schemes of reaction vis-a-vis the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but has also contributed to normalizing the situation in the region as a whole. It was none else but the U.S. State Department which said among other things that Washington had been forced to give up further actions against Iran precisely under the impact of the Soviet move in Afghanistan!

Those who inspire articles about some "anti-Soviet miracles" are clearly pursuing diametrically opposite aims. It is not by chance that the Washington POST has advised the Iranian Government to give up "revolutionary illusions" and return to the company of the "old friends", under whom they, of course, imply the shah's true friends in the United States.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN NOTED; BANI-SADR CITED ON HOSTAGES

LD251544 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 25, TASS--Mass demonstrations and meetings of protest against the decision of President as-Sadat to grant political asylum in Egypt to the deposed shah of Iran were held today in many cities and provinces of Iran at the call of the religious-political leadership of the country.

Since early in the morning, people in the Iranian capital were streaming in columns to the United States Embassy held by students. A meeting of many thousands was held outside the embassy building. The participants in the meeting condemned resolutely the actions of the U.S. authorities that organized the flight of the deposed shah from Panama to Egypt precisely at a time when Iran's official representatives were to turn over to the Panamanian Government the documents exposing the shah's criminal activity and to demand his extradition so that he should be put on trial.

They proclaimed again their resolve to continue pressing for the extradition of the hangman of the Iranian people and for the return of the wealth he had plundered.

We shall continue the struggle for the extradition of the shah, the criminal, wherever he may be staying, President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr said in an interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE. The president also accused certain circles in the United States of creating artificial obstacles on the road to settlement of Iranian-U.S. relations. These circles, he stressed, are prepared even to sacrifice the hostages for the sake of achieving their political aims.

In an interview with FRANCE PRESSE, A. Bani-Sadr declared again for placing American hostages under the responsibility of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. The departure of the deposed shah from Panama has not affected his opinion on this matter, he said.

AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI CONDEMNS U.S., AS-SADAT

LD252318 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 25, TASS--An Iranian delegation led by Iran's prominent religious leader Ayatollah Khalkhali has arrived here. In an interview with JANA AGENCY, Ayatollah Khalkhali strongly criticized the intrigues of the United States and its henchmen against Iran and the attempts to deal a blow at the revolution in that country.

Khalkhali condemned the capitulatory policy of President as-Sadat of Egypt and his decision to grant political asylum to the former Iranian shah who is to face the trial of the Iranian people for his crimes. As-Sadat betrayed the interests of the Arab nation and became a tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism and Zionism--the chief enemies of all progressive forces in the Near and Middle East, ayatollah said.

VARIATIONS TO KHOMEYNI DECLARATION OF GENERAL AMNESTY

Comparison of the item entitled "Ayatollah Khomeyni Declares General Amnesty in Iran" published in the 20 March 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1 with the TASS report published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 March 1980 under the headline "Around Iranian Events" reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the last sentence of the first paragraph;

PRAVDA omits paragraph five.

MOSCOW ARABIC: PRC DELEGATION VISITS TUNISIA

LD212200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, is now on an official visit to Tunisia.

According to the reports received from the Tunisian capital, the discussions between the Chinese and Tunisian sides go beyond the sphere of bilateral issues and particularly the economic issues.

It is known that since the Qafsah incidents, Tunisia has been paying special attention to analyzing its foreign and domestic policies. The incidents have once more shown that when tension mounts in the relations among the Arab countries, a great threat of imperialist intervention develops. The Qafsah incidents ended quickly, but the United States and France took tangible measures to intervene in Tunisia's affairs.

Several Arab countries condemned these actions by the West and were pleased to see them come to an end.

Tunisia also came out with some conclusions from the Qafsah incidents in the field of domestic policy. Anyway, it is noticed now that the leadership seems more bent now on spreading democracy, as can be seen from the pardoning of some prominent trade unionists and the reinstatement of some officials who had been stripped of their leading posts.

In the light of all this, the Tunisian-Chinese talks seem discordant, particularly the attitude of the Chinese side, which is clearly trying to exploit its visit to Tunisia to prevent the normalization of Tunisian-Libyan relations.

LINOWITZ ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR ARAB AUTONOMY TALKS

LD260842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Linowitz, a special emissary from Washington, has arrived in Cairo to organize the new round of talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv, due to begin on Thursday, on the question of the so-called autonomy of the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

In Tel Aviv, Linowitz failed to persuade the government to make even a verbal renunciation of the continuing creation of settlements on confiscated land. Begin and his ministers do not want to make any concessions whatever, and Cairo, in these circumstances, bends lower and lower.

COMMENT ON SITUATION IN CHAD, FRENCH MILITARY PRESENCE

LD252130 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Ndjamena, the capital of Chad is now the site of fierce clashes between the supporters of the rival political groups that make up the country's transitional government. The events in Chad are giving rise to serious concern among the African public. Last August, in Lagos, an agreement was signed on national reconciliation and on the formation of a transitional government of national unity. That created conditions for stopping the internal discord fanned from the outside. Observers note that the current events started following the demands that the French expedition troops be withdrawn from the country. These demands were put forward by Chad's Government and public and supported by some neighboring African states. As a matter of fact, the Lagos agreement provides for withdrawing French troops and for replacing them with neutral forces. It also provides for demilitarizing the capital, Ndjamena, and for other steps aimed at insuring peace and tranquility in Chad.

The events in Chad are in the focus of attention of the French news media. The newspaper LE MATIN believes that France has got itself involved in a war from which it can gain no advantage. L'HUMANITE says that Chad's misfortunes are a direct result of colonial policy in Africa. For nearly 13 years now, France has been involved in military interference there. In fact, Chad is not governed by its own citizens any longer but by French paratroopers and Legionaires, says the paper. Despite the numerous official statements promising that the French troops will leave Chad, L'HUMANITE goes on to say, the expedition corps still remains there. Moreover, it is being reinforced. The newspaper believes that the reason for this is France's desire to preserve its control over Chad, because of its important strategic position. Another reason is the country's mineral wealth which includes uranium and oil.

BOVIN ASSESSES 'NEW LIFE' IN ZIMBABWE

LD251353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Bovin "Political Observers Opinion": "Zimbabwe: New Horizons "]

[Text] The February elections mark the beginning of a fundamentally new period in Zimbabwe's history. One of the last hotbeds of racism has been eliminated. Of course, the possibility of racist provocations cannot be entirely discounted. The situation remains complex in many respects. Formally, the 50th independent African state is to emerge on 18 April. Before then the upper house of parliament--the Senate--must be formed. Then both houses will elect a president. Only then will the British flag be lowered. But irrespective of procedural formality, a new life has effectively begun.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister R. Mugabe says the following about his political views: "I do not conceal the fact that my political philosophy is based on certain fundamental principles stemming from Marxist-Leninist teaching." Judging by repeated statements by R. Mugabe, he aims to build "Zimbabwean socialism," while emphasizing the gradual, smooth nature of possible changes and the need to take maximum account of local peculiarities and conditions.

But that is a long-range program. Right now Zimbabwe's new government is faced with pressing and acute problems produced by the country's colonial past and the legacy of 7 years of civil war. The problem of relations between the white community and the country's indigenous population assumes considerable importance among these problems.

A tremendous burden of suspicion, mistrust and hatred built up during the years of racist domination, and it will not be so easy to defuse it. It is no accident that the Patriotic Front parties' victory has caused confusion and fear among the white settlers. The government intends to dispel this fear and reassure people. "Our main theme," R. Mugabe said recently, "is the theme of reconciliation. We certainly do not intend to victimize the minority. We will see that room is found for all.... All races will be represented in our government. If we are working with capable people, the color of their skin is no problem." The inclusion of two white ministers in the government is confirmation of these words. But of course, the difficulties are not in the psychological sphere alone. The whites control the state apparatus, including the armed forces, and the main sectors of the economy as well as vast land holdings are in their hands. Changes are necessary and inevitable here. Neither true independence, nor increased prosperity for the people's masses is possible without them. But, no matter how favorably circumstances shape up, the painfulness of the coming change is self-evident. For it involves huge capital sums and the personal fates of many people.

The creation of a Zimbabwe national army that can guarantee a stable background for socio-economic and political transformations is a particularly acute and pressing problem. A policy has been officially adopted of uniting the existing Rhodesian regular army (with the mercenaries and punitive detachments) with the two Patriotic Front partisan armies. The complexity and delicacy of this task are obvious. What about economic problems? Zimbabwe is an extremely rich country: chromium, asbestos, gold, nickel, bauxite, copper--is by no means a complete list of the country's mineral wealth. And it is all controlled by foreign, primarily British and South African monopolies. To place that wealth in the service of the people is an exceptionally difficult task that could take a long time. At any rate, R. Mugabe is speaking of "gradual transformations" without the elimination of private ownership or extensive nationalization.

When it comes to foreign policy, according to R. Mugabe, Zimbabwe will gear itself toward equitable cooperation with all states, the expression of which will find the country joining the nonalined movement and playing an active UN and OAU role.

Relations with South Africa pose a difficult complex of problems. Pretoria is a strong and a dangerous neighbor. The Zimbabwe patriots' victory is having an appreciable impact on the situation in South Africa. It is giving a new fillip to the struggle against racism and apartheid. It is making the ruling circles step up their maneuvering and quest for some sort of half-baked, partial solutions designed to prettify the most odious aspects of the present regime. At the same time, it is disturbing the South African "extremists," who are hatching plans for "resolute action" in the north. In general, the situation demands vigilance and caution from the new government.

"Hard reality," R. Mugabe declared, "forces us to coexist with South Africa on the basis of mutual recognition of the disagreements that exist between us so far as our political orientation is concerned: "It is the business of the South African people to rectify the injustices that take place." For its part, Pretoria must "avoid interfering in our affairs." Those are just some of the problems facing Zimbabwe's first government. Time, the impact of internal and external factors and the social and political clashes that are inevitable on the road to independence and social progress will modify both the problems themselves and the approaches to them. Many difficulties lie ahead but they are surmountable. The main thing has been gained and won through suffering--the right to independent development. New horizons are opening up before Zimbabwe's people.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENING

AU251030 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] From our broadcasts you already know, comrades, that the first session of the 10th Convocation of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet opened today in Kiev.

The session was opened by Socialist Labor Hero and Lenin Prize winner Lev Dimitriyevich Yupko, one of the oldest deputies, director of the Zaporozhye steel plant.

The deputies elected the Supreme Soviet chairman and his deputies. On behalf of the Soviet of the Elders, Deputy Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, moved to elect Deputy Sytnik, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Botanical Institute, as Supreme Soviet chairman. The session unanimously elected Deputy Sytnik as Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman.

Deputies Gavrilova (Mishchenko), Palazhchenko and Filonenko were elected as Supreme Soviet deputy chairmen.

An agenda was then endorsed. The following items were put on the agenda of the session: The election of the credentials commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; the formation and election of permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the election of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; draft regulations for the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and draft statutes for permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; the state of and measures for further improving the construction of houses and of facilities for municipal, consumer, social and cultural services in the republic; the formation of the Ukrainian SSR Government--the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; the formation of the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee, the election of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court, and the endorsement of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session passed to the examination of the first items on the agenda.

The Credentials Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was unanimously elected. Following an intermission, Deputy Kryuchkov, Credentials Commission chairman, delivered a report on behalf of the commission. The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision recognizing the credentials of the 650 deputies to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, elected on 24 February 1980 for all constituencies.

The deputies then examined the second item on the agenda--the formation and election of permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. A decision was adopted on the formation of Supreme Soviet commissions, on their numerical and personal composition.

The session passed to the third item on the agenda--the election of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. The floor was offered to Deputy Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Shcherbitskiy proposed the motion, seconded by the party group and the Soviet of the Elders of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, to reelect Deputy Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, as Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The deputies unanimously elected Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko as Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Comrade Vatchenko cordially thanked the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees and the Supreme Soviet for their confidence and the great honor, and assured them that he would devote all his energies to serving the people and the cause of communism.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Vatchenko proposed the motion, unanimously seconded by the party group and the Soviet of the Elders of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, on the election of the composition of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session elected three Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairmen: Deputies Bashkin, Shevchenko and Shcherbina.

Deputy Kolotukha was elected as Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary.

Twenty members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium were elected.

Deputy Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy chairman, is at present delivering a report on the fourth item on the agenda--draft regulations for the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and draft statutes for permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Solomentsev Appointment

LD251200 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--Mikhail Solomentsev was re-appointed as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

At the first session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation he was asked to form a government. Under the Constitution, the former council of ministers had resigned.

Mikhail Gorbachev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, speaking at the session, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee moved "to approve of the activity of the previous government of the Russian Federation in putting into effect the policy of the party, the decisions of its congresses and plenary meetings of the Central Committee".

Mikhail Solomentsev was born in 1913. Since 1930 he was a collective farmer and after graduating from a polytechnical institute in 1940, he was an engineer at industrial enterprises, since 1954 he was a party official: He was secretary of a regional party committees, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. In 1966, Mikhail Solomentsev was elected as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in 1971 he was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Mikhail Solomentsev is an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee.

Yasnov Reelected; Chernenko Address

LD251202 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--Mikhail Yasnov has been elected again president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation at the first session of the republic's parliament of the new convocation that opened here today.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, this candidate was nominated by member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Deputy Konstantin Chernenko. The proposal was supported by the party group and the Council of Elders of the parliament.

"The Supreme Soviet of the previous convocation and its Presidium were implementing successfully their powers for the guidance of all aspects of state, economic, social and cultural construction in the republic," Konstantin Chernenko said.

The deputies elected the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet consisting of 39 people. Among them are workers and peasants, specialists in the national economy, scientists and workers in culture, party leaders and statesmen.

The chairman and vice-chairmen of the Supreme Soviet were also elected at the morning meeting.

Nikolay Gribachev, writer and chief editor of THE SOVIET UNION magazine has become chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

Health Protection Discussed

LD260930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] A routine session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation began in the Kremlin this morning. The deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Romanov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev and Kapitonov. A report on the fulfillment of the law on health protection is now being discussed. The deputies are to take relevant decisions on this question.

DEATH OF PETR USTINOVICH BROVKA ANNOUNCED

LD251835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep regret that on 24 March Petr Ustinovich Brovka, the outstanding Soviet poet and public figure, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of USSR, Lenin and state prizes, academician of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union, passed away, at age 75, after a protracted illness.

The obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and prominent men of letters stresses that Petr Ustinovich's career and work were indissolubly linked with the destinies of the homeland and the Soviet people. His inspired works, poetry, prose and social and political journalism are imbued with a profound belief in the victory of Leninist ideas, a love for our socialist fatherland and are highly charged with party spirit, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. His works, which were translated into the languages of the peoples of the USSR and of many foreign countries, bring to millions of readers the truth about Soviet man, about the socialist way of life and about the glorious history and present-day of our people.

The shining image of Petr Ustinovich Brovka, this outstanding writer, a man with a great heart and exceptional spiritual riches, and a man embued with great creative enthusiasm will be forever remembered by the people.

KIRGIZ MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD251331 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA Kirgiziya in Russian on 5 March 1980 frontpages two 4 March 1980 Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on the appointment of Alymbek Savitakhunov as the Kirgiz SSR minister of agriculture and Sabirdin Tursunovich Tursunov as Kirgiz SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU251645 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

["Communique on a Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A routine, 13th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held today.

The plenum listened to and discussed a report by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, on the tasks of the republic's party organization to further increase the production and purchases of animal produce in light of the requirements of the 24th party congress and of the July 1978 and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Those taking part in the debate were comrades: Liventsov, Aktyubinskiy Obkom first secretary; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Borodin, Kustanayskiy Obkom first secretary; Askarov, Chimkentskiy Obkom first secretary; Morozov, Tselinogradskiy Obkom first secretary; Bekturganov, Dzhambulskiy Obkom first secretary; Korkin, Karagandinskiy Obkom first secretary; Demidenko, Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom first secretary; Ramazanov, Semipalatinskiy Obkom first secretary; Kamyshev, Kokchetavskoy Obkom first secretary; Auyelbekov, Turgayskiy Obkom first secretary; Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Motoriko, Kazakh minister of agriculture; Zakatov, Kzylordinskiy Obkom first secretary; Musin, Kazakh minister of rural construction; and Izmaylov, Taldy-Kurganskiy Obkom first secretary.

A concluding speech was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined questions concerning the First Session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation. The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee adopted appropriate decisions on the issues discussed.

In connection with the election of Comrade Imashev as Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the plenum relieved him of the duties of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary. The plenum elected Comrade (Chamulidenov) as Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary and Bureau member.

The plenum relieved Comrade Klimov of the duties of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary and bureau member in connection with his retirement on pension. The plenum elected Comrade (Bashmakov) as Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary and Bureau member.

The plenum elected Comrade (Dzheimbayed) as Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member.

With this the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its proceedings.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON PARTY WORK IN RAILROAD TRANSPORT

LD251009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee: On Measures To Improve Party Political Work in Rail Transport"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution which has been adopted notes that under the conditions of the dynamic development of all sectors of the country's national economy and the development of new economic regions, the significance of rail transport, the well-organized and harmonious nature of whose work largely depends on the standard of party leadership.

In this connection the need arises to increase attention toward the consolidation of rail transport enterprises' primary party organizations, toward insuring that the communists play a vanguard role in production and that they are deployed at decisive sectors, toward the mobilization of the collectives for the fulfillment of plans, and toward the prompt elimination of the reasons preventing the railroads' efficient operation.

At the same time, some party committees and primary party organizations have reduced their exactingness toward leading workers, engineers and technicians with respect to the education of personnel, the organization of socialist competition, the introduction of advanced experience, the support of innovative undertakings, and the creation of normal conditions for the railroad workers' labor and daily life.

With a view to further enhancing party influence on the work of rail transport, the CPSU Central Committee has obliged the union republic communist party central committees, the party kraykoms,obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to step up organizational and political work in rail transport, basing this work on the instructions voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum with regard to the need to improve matters in transport in the very near future, to strengthen discipline in all its elements, and to establish order immediately on the railroads.

The local party committees have been instructed to investigate more deeply the activity of the primary party organizations of railroad and section administrations, stations, locomotive and car depots, track districts [distantsii puti], plants and other rail transport subdivisions and enhance their role as the labor collectives' leading nucleus. They must reach the point where the party organizations exert constant influence in the improvement of transportation, where they approach in a highly principled manner the assessment of the communists' fulfillment of their official duties, wage a resolute struggle against manifestations of thriftlessness and for a high degree of reliability in work and the effective use of rolling stock, track, and other technical facilities.

It is necessary to oppose a localistic, narrow departmental approach to the use of cars and other actions which harm general state interests.

It is important to improve the deployment of party forces, to staff the most important links and decisive sectors with communists, including admitting to the party--on the basis of individual selection--advanced, politically mature workers and specialists. Fuller use must be made of opportunities for creating primary and shop party organizations and party groups. [paragraph continues]

It has been recognized that where the interests of the cause require, communists from different subdivisions and from mainline station offices and adjacent sectors should be united into a single party organization.

Attention has been drawn to the need to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the party committees located at major junctions. There most important task must be considered to be insuring the activeness of the primary party organizations of enterprises, organizations and services within the compass of the railroad junction, and establishing precise interaction between all labor collectives connected with the transport process. The party gorkoms and raykoms must give more help to junction party committees in their work and gain direct access to the junction's primary party organizations

It has been recommended that where necessary the union republic communist party central committees, and kraykoms and obkoms should create councils of party organization secretaries in transport centers where other types of transport operate alongside rail transport.

With a view to further enhancing party leadership of transport work it has been deemed essential to strengthen sectorial subdivisions in the party committees of some republics and in some kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

The primary party organizations of rail transport enterprises have been instructed to increase by every means the railroad workers' activeness in production and in socio-political spheres and to direct their efforts toward the unconditional implementation of the measures elaborated by the party for the further development and improvement of the operational activity of rail transport and the fulfillment of socialist pledges and plans for shipments of national economic freight and passengers.

It is essential to step up control over the administration's activity. Greater exactingness must be displayed toward leading cadres for insuring the efficient operation of every production sector, the improvement of the maintenance and utilization of transportation facilities and railway installations and the raising of the capability of railroad lines, stations and junctions.

Ties and collaboration must be strengthened with the party organizations of enterprises of other types of transport, industry, construction and trade to reduce the stoppage of cars and eliminate irrational shipments.

In ideological educational work among rail workers it is necessary to insure the extensive propagandization of political, economic and professional knowledge. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of every worker for his allotted work and for the consolidation of production and labor discipline, and to take into account constantly that the labor activity of a considerable section of rail workers entails constant travel and prolonged separation from their places of residence.

It is essential to instill in the workers a sense of pride in their profession and an understanding of the significance of the rail workers' labor.

The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders of railroad transport enterprises have been asked to develop socialist competition among railroad workers by every means and to support and disseminate advanced undertakings and initiatives aimed at bringing internal reserves into operation and enhancing the reliability of railroads' work. Labor collaboration must be persistently strengthened between related transport collectives in resolving the tasks of enhancing harmony in the work of various types of transport.

It has been deemed expedient for the union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms in summing up the results of socialist competition for the republics, krays and oblasts, to consider more fully the work of the railroad enterprises and to analyze profoundly and comprehensively the activity of their collectives.

The Ministry of Railways and the Collegium of the Ministry of Railways have been assigned the task of insuring the organic combination of economic and educational work at all levels of leadership. The resolution stresses the need to improve the style and organizational forms of leadership of all elements of rail transport, bearing in mind here that the leaders must rely not just on the force of orders and commands but must also, through their own activity and personal example, form in people a high degree of awareness, a sense of responsibility toward the state, and a creative attitude toward the execution of their official duties. Here there must be a resolute improvement in work on the selection and deployment of cadres and on improving their professional skills. Energetic, creatively minded, enterprising workers must be promoted more boldly and the necessary conditions for their growth must be created.

The leaders of ministries, railroad administrations and sections, and enterprises and organizations have been asked to take the necessary steps to retain cadres. They must display daily concern for the improvement of transport workers' social and daily living conditions. Special attention must be paid to the need to observe normal labor and leisure conditions for persons involved with traffic.

The AUCCTU has been asked to take practical steps to improve the standard of work of rail transport trade union organizations, to improve the style and methods of their work, and to step up influence on all aspects of the labor collective's production and social life. They must direct the activity of the central rail rayon and local rail transport workers' trade union committees toward enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition for the fulfillment of state shipment plans, the better use of transport facilities, the broad introduction of leading experience, and the improvement of the practice of moral and material incentives for those engaging in socialist competition. They must enhance the role of trade union organizations in resolving important social problems connected with insuring labor protection for railroad workers, the protection of their health, the expansion of the network of sanatoriums, boarding houses and leisure centers, the improvement of housing and daily living conditions for workers, the development of auxiliary facilities, and the improvement of cultural services for rail workers and the members of their families.

The Komsomol Central Committee has been asked to strengthen organizationally the Komsomol committees of rail transport enterprises. It must make a practice of sending young people in accordance with public call-up procedure as members of shock detachments to rail transport enterprises and perform work to retain young people in this important sector. It must strive to insure that young men and women persistently strive to master professions and augment and develop the best traditions of the rail workers. It must launch socialist competition among Komsomol and yough shift columns, shops and teams for the right to take part in the Komsomol and youth campaign [marshrut] of the 5-year plan.

The editorial offices of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, GUDOK, the republic kray and oblast newspapers, the journals KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, AGITATOR, and POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE have been instructed to give regular coverage to organizational and political work in the rail transport labor collectives to struggle for the introduction of leading experience, and to reveal shortcomings in the management of transport, the organization of shipments, in insuring the safekeeping of freight and traffic safety.

It has been deemed expedient to have large-circulation newspapers on all railroads.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography have been asked to cover in detail the life and work of the rail transport collectives. In creating historical documentaries and fictional movies special attention must be paid to the in-depth revelation of the glorious traditions of the railroad workers and the significance of their labor under present conditions.

The USSR Writers' Union, the USSR Composers' Union, the USSR Artists' Union together with the Ministry of Railways have been advised to organize contests in 1980-1981 for the best works about the life and heroic labor of the railroad workers and to hold thematic exhibitions of pictures devoted to the rail workers.

1979 FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES SUMMARIZED

LD242037 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 24, TASS--TASS Commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes: A further expansion of long-term large-scale cooperation with foreign countries, more active use of new forms of cooperation and a considerable increase of the volume of foreign trade turnover were characteristic of the development of Soviet foreign economic relations in 1979.

The Soviet Ministry for Foreign Trade announced that as compared to the previous year, the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover increased by more than 14 percent reaching 80,000 million roubles in terms of value. This growth is largely determined by the physical volume of trade. The export grew up to 42,400 million roubles, or nearly by 19 percent, while the import--up to 37,900 million roubles, or by 9.6 percent. Just as in the previous years, the Soviet Union's trade relations in 1979 were particularly active with the socialist countries.

The overall volume of trade with the socialist countries exceeded 45,000 million roubles last year against 42,000 million roubles the previous year. The growth of trade with this group of countries reflects the successfully developing socialist economic integration and the further industrialisation of their national economies. This growth occurred largely through the deliveries of machines, equipment and other commodities for projects which are being built through the efforts of the CMEA member states. The major partners of the Soviet Union from among the socialist countries are the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The positive results of international detente in the 1970s favourably influenced the state of the USSR's trade with western countries. The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and industrialised capitalist states increased up to 25,800 million roubles in 1979 which is 30 percent higher than in 1978. The greatest growth of trade was reached in trade with the FRG, France, Finland and Japan.

The important, qualitatively new stage of deepening trade and economic relations of the Soviet Union with the developing countries, the volume of trade with which reached 9,500 million roubles in 1979 against 8,500 million roubles the previous year, is determined by the implementation of long-term agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Iraq and India are major partners of the Soviet Union among the developing countries with which the USSR maintains trade and economic relations.

The results of the development of Soviet foreign trade last year convincingly show the mutually advantageous nature of business relations between the countries of different socio-political systems. Trade with the Soviet Union allows, in particular, western countries to maintain economic conjuncture, lessen tension in the labour market and cut unemployment.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-25 MARCH

LD260029 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 and 25 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 March

In Kirgizia, after a long cold spell, all the republic is now enjoying warm weather. In the Chuy and Talass valleys sowing grain crops and perennial grasses has begun. Spring grain and cereals will occupy 300,000 hectares in the republic. (1100 GMT)

25 March

In Stavropolskiy Kray top dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers has started. Wheat has wintered well on most farms. (0200 GMT)

Kirgiz farmers have prepared seed for spring sowing. Of the seed, 98 percent is of first and second class. In the Ukraine and Moldavia the rate is 95 percent and in Belorussia 93 percent. (0500 GMT)

UKRAINE CONTINUES TO EXTEND FARMLAND ACREAGE

LD260045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kiev, 25 March--TASS correspondent Petr Buchel writes:

Specialists have discovered the possibility of extending the sown area in the Ukraine even though this has been considered improbable. The point is that this region which is renowned for its fertile black soils was overcultivated long ago.

A program elaborated and implemented in the republic for preserving and increasing the land's riches has increased the Ukraine's plowed land by more than 100,000 hectares in the past 9 years. This has been done in conditions of constant industrial development. In the past 4 years alone 1,600 enterprises have been built in the Ukraine.

The increase in cropland has been achieved by means of recultivating mine and peat workings. Last year alone this provided over 17,000 hectares of restored soils, which are no less fertile than ordinary soil.

Mining enterprises do not leave behind unfertile quarries as they formerly did. When mineral production is ended they are obliged to completely restore the ravaged areas. Apart from that, about 10,000 hectares of land is extended every year by draining marshes, grubbing out brush, and bringing ravines and wasteland under cultivation.

The industrially highly developed Ukraine continues to maintain its reputation as a major granary. It now has 33.5 million hectares of farmland. The average annual gross grain yield in recent years has been about 50 million tons. This year it intends to gather 53 million tons of grain.